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'TWO-FACED' U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS CITED

LD210236 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] A curious new wave of U.S. diplomatic activity is taking place in Western Europe. In recent days, a number of interviews of and articles by prominent Washington administration officials have been published there. To all appearances, these officials want to reassure the European public, who are concerned with the problems of nuclear weapons and Reagan's economic sanctions. It cannot be ruled out that the peacemaking intonations of these American utterances are meant to coincide with the formation of a new government coalition in Bonn, the formation of a new Cabinet in the Netherlands, the elections to be held in a week in Spain and other events of this kind in Europe.

Washington is trying to support the forces that are loyal to it and to neutralize the powerful West European opposition to the buildup of arms and support for detente and security. There is nothing to worry about, the argument goes, there is no reason to protest, everything will be fine.

But the diplomatic flexibility of some American politicians here is being offset by the public pertinacity of others in implacably defending Reagan's well-known position. The result of the contradictory arguments is confusion, causing the Europeans to smile ironically or throw up their hands.

Let us take, for example, Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who toured West Europe, met Federal Chancellor Kohl in Bonn and Foreign Minister Colombo and Defense Minister Laborio in Rome. At the same time an article by Rostow appeared in the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE and an interview was published in the Italian LA STAMPA. In the conversations and the publications, the main subject was the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union regarding the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. This is natural, given that all the American participants in the Geneva talks are subordinates of Eugene Rostow.

In essence, Rostow said nothing new. Setting out the old and outdated American conceptions, he promised to Western Europe that the nuclear umbrella would be just as effective as it was from the U.S. viewpoint immediately after 1945, at the time of Truman and Eisenhower. Recognizing that in the 1970's the Soviet Union drew even with the United States in the sphere of nuclear weapons, Rostow nevertheless insisted that everyone should be confident that America, if necessary, would use nuclear weapons. This is the premise of the American doctrine of deterrence.

Rostow sees the political (?import) of the Geneva talks -- and he does not conceal this -- as being to restore confidence in the American system of deterrence. It is from this position that he is directing the American proposals in Geneva which, as is known, ignore the principles of equality and equal security of the sides and which are designed to ensure U.S. superiority. (?Interestingly), Rostow very cleverly makes no mention of the fact that Reagan's notorious zero option and the unreasonable proposals by the United States on the reduction of strategic weapons are known to be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

Rostow, as it were, unwittingly comes out with the phrase: It is still not clear whether the Russians are ready to endorse the American principle of deterrence. Then he says: A constructive atmosphere has been created at the talks. Certainly Rostow is right in declaring that the Russians are serious in their attitude to both the first and second Geneva talks. However, his assertions that based on the present U.S. proposals there is the possibility of drawing conceptions closer together, as he puts it, are obviously an exaggeration. This is a reassuring illusion which the Americans deliberately wish to create in Western Europe.

It is also difficult to believe that President Reagan literally thirsts for stability in Europe in relations with the Soviet Union. Incidentally, Rostow does not even try to back up this argument with evidence, but he achieved his objective. The newspaper LA STAMPA concludes the published interview with these words: As we see, the tone of Rostow's remarks is almost identical with that of the period of detente. That would be a good thing.

But now, only a day later, the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO carried an interview with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The headline, in fact, speaks for itself: No Delay in Deploying Cruise Missiles in Europe. In this interview there is no word of the Geneva talks. Weinberger says: In any case, I believe the NATO intermediate-range missiles will be deployed. Preparations for this are actively underway by the interested countries and the United States has already started producing the missiles. We are trying to keep on schedule. (?Here is) Weinberger making an annual account of the state of the U.S. Armed Forces. Weinberger also refers to the doctrine of deterrence but wittingly or unwittingly he removed the verbal camouflage which Rostow had assiduously set up before him. The best defense, said Weinberger, is to prepare an offensive strike of great destructive force. The U.S. defense secretary is very shy of anything that could impede the arms buildup. For example, on the moratorium on nuclear missile weapons he states: I hope that no such ill-fated obstruction will arise.

In America they write that the Pentagon generally does not believe in the possibility of winning in a nuclear war, that the military is aghast at the idea of using weapons of such destructive force in the chaos of battle, and that the idea of a victory in nuclear war is proclaimed mainly by civilians. That may be so to some extent. Reagan, Weinberger, Nitze and Rostow are, indeed, civilians.

By the way, you may have already heard about the television interview given recently to the well-known observer Barbara Walters by another civilian, Baptist Jimmy Carter. I remind you that the ex-president related that during the Iranian crisis over the holding of American hostages, the possibility of a nuclear bombardment of Iran was considered. Now Washington is going even further, and mad ideas of this kind are presented as the cornerstone of U.S. defense strategy. As Historian Barbara Tuchman sarcastically put it, placing people with such ideas in office and entrusting them with conducting talks on arms limitations is like asking Pope John Paul II to defend abortion.

The Pentagon is hardly being kept out of this (?by the media). In its latest issue the West German magazine STERN reported alarmingly that the Americans intend to station not 108 Pershing II missiles in the FRG, as envisaged by the NATO decision, but considerably more. In studying the Pentagon's procurement program, Washington military expert William (Arkin) discovered that not 108 but 385 Pershing II missiles have been ordered; that is, 3 and 1/2 times more. From the strategic viewpoint, it is expedient to station these weapons only in West Germany. Why were so many ordered? It was revealed that the Pentagon had done its own addition, circumventing the political decisions, and that by the figure of 108 they have in mind not missiles but the number of launchers. According to this calculation, for 100 linear (lineynyy] launchers without charge-exchange [perezaryadka], 186 missiles are needed, and with charge-exchange 372 plus [words indistinct] spares.

Stern writes: Never before has the Washington military so peremptorily bypassed the decisions of politicians and never before paid so little attention to the political difficulties of their West German allies. The Pentagon's calculations show that once the Pershing II's are deployed, their number will cease to play any role. That is the value of the reassurances of the American Diplomats.

There is the same two-faced approach by the Washington administration officials with regard to the already vexing issue of U.S. sanctions, stresses a lengthy dispatch from Britain from one of the factories making equipment for our gas pipeline, despite the U.S. ban. Meanwhile, there are reports from Washington of consultations to be held between the United States and its European allies and Japan on the issue.

A highly placed Washington official (?is reported as saying) that these will not be major talks, but a calm and considered beginning to our attempts to reduce the problem of the gas pipeline and other matters, in particular the differences with the Common Market and Japan on trade in general. In the words of another government spokesman, the procedure elaborated will be quiet diplomacy in the Shultz style. Shultz, Genscher and Cheysson decided to start these consultations in the coming week. (?It is reported that the idea came particularly from) Genscher and was supported by the Japanese foreign minister.

But what can Western Europe and Japan expect in practical terms, if Weinberger in the same interview in the newspaper IL TEMPO spoke most implacably of the Siberia- Western Europe gas pipeline? He did not just give his own personal view but one fully coinciding with the position taken repeatedly by President Reagan. Moreover, Weinberger complained forlornly about the U.S. military budget being so big because the Russians are highly capable in trade. True, in the last few days Reagan has been talking in the conditional when discussing the problem. He told his allies that in certain circumstances he might lift the current sanctions. However, subsequent clarifications made it obvious that he was talking not so much about lifting but of replacing particular discriminatory measures against our country and Poland with other no less tough ones.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department convened a conference to discuss practical measures arising out the speech which Reagan made earlier in the year in the British Parliament. I expect you remember that the President at the time called for a crusade against communism. The way the State Department puts the issues is in itself striking. They are considering, to use their terms, ways of democratizing the communist countries, and judging the possibility of detente with a state of democratic centralism.

It would be interesting to see how the same State Department would react if our Ministry of Foreign Affairs began publicly to consider ways of, say, correcting the internal structure of American society and, in accordance with its conclusions, forced Soviet policy on America. Washington, running counter to all legal and moral norms, for some reason believes it has the right to interfere in our strictly internal affairs and earmark another $44 million for subversive radio broadcasting and support for so-called private organizations which are organizing antigovernment activity in the socialist states. The overall sum of these appropriations will by the end of the year apparently reach $1 billion.

FOREIGN POLICY JOURNAL VIEWS DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD211032 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 21 Oct 82

["To Bring Into Life Peoples' Striving for Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- "The struggle to avert a nuclear threat is the pivotal task of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activities," writes the Soviet journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA] in its October issue. The journal comments on the USSR's stand at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament which was held in summer 1982.

The Soviet state, the journal points out, demonstrated once again the firm intention to do its utmost to avert the threat of a nuclear-missile war. The special session, which has been the biggest international forum on disarmament in the recent years, gave the USSR a broad rostrum to set out its peace initiatives, for these to be known to the world public. The main event of the session which rendered the decisive impact on its outcome was Leonid Brezhnev's message which contained the proposal on the USSR's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The statement was received as an example of daring practical action, aimed at improving the international situation and restoring the atmosphere of confidence.

"The Soviet Union's step reaffirmed once again its responsible approach to the destinies of mankind, care for the main human right -- the right to live.

The step was also evidence of the USSR's devotion to the philosophy of historical optimism, belief in the strength of human reason. The action of the great Soviet power should impel other countries to give up decrepit stereotypes linked with the stake on atomic bomb, and comprehend anew the realities of the present-day world. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, is fully determined to prevent the aggressor from using the advantages of the first nuclear strike in a futile attempt to avoid retribution."

Having stressed that the special session has become yet another evidence of the USSR's devotion to the cause of disarmament, the journal writes in conclusion: "The Soviet Union is fully determined to see to it that the people's striving for peace and disarmament be materialized in practical deeds."

ROSTOW TOUR OF EUROPEAN MISSILE SITES VIEWED

LD201212 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The head of the American Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, Eugene Rostow, is making a tour of several West European countries where new medium-range nuclear missiles are to be deployed at the end of next year. Viktor Olin makes this comment:

During his inspection tour, Rostow is expected to check how far preparations have gone for the implementation of NATO's decision to additionally deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. He is expected to explore the ground and take measures for pacifying the West European public opinion that is protesting ever more strongly against the deployment of these missiles.

This is the background against which one should consider Rostow's lengthy address to a group of journalists in Brussels. It was devoted almost entirely to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and to attempts to prove that the American stand at these talks is aimed only at reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.

In the opinion of Rostow, such an agreement is possible only on the basis of the already known zero-option. It presupposes the Soviet Union's consent to do away with its medium-range nuclear potential, set up to neutralize the forward-based nuclear weapons of the United States and other NATO countries targeted on this country, in exchange for the refusal to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. As Eugene Rostow claimed in his address, in that event the security of the United States and its allies, as well as that of the Soviet Union, would be ensured. But is this really so? The acceptance by the Soviet Union of the zero-option would actually be tantamount to its unilateral disarmament, for the Soviet Union would have nothing to offset the forward-based systems, nuclear carrying aircraft and submarines concentrated on its borders. This would actually be tantamount to the voluntary granting of military superiority to the United States -- the superiority that it has failed to attain throughout all the postwar years.

The Soviet Union proposes instead that the medium-range nuclear missiles be reduced considerably on the grounds that there is parity between the two countries in this field. The Soviet Union also calls for their ultimate liquidation. It has opposed to NATO's plan for counter-arming, its unilateral decision not to deploy new medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union and even reduce the number of the existing ones. All this constitutes a realistic basis for the Geneva talks.

Waving away all these opportunities, Rostow declared in Brussels that the United States will not budge a single step from its stand as it believes the Soviet Union will capitulate 5 minutes before the crucial moment comes. In other words, preparation for the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles must go ahead in full-swing.

As for the Geneva talks, in the opinion of Eugene Rostow, they should be used as a means of drawing public opinion in Europe away from counter-arming plans. This is in fact the purpose of the current mission of the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is undertaking in Europe.

U.S. INCREASE IN MILITARY PROGRAMS ASSESSED

LD210936 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- "The main, principal provision of 'direct confrontation' strategy is attainment of 'indisputable military superiority' that would ensure to the U.S. imperialism a possibility of conducting the policy 'from the position of strength' and imposing its diktat upon other countries and peoples," doctor of military sciences, Major-General Rair Simonyan writes in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

To have all strategic programmes carried through the USA plans to increase by almost 50 percent the expenditures for strategic forces. For the period of 1982-87 alone these expenditures are estimated by the White House at 222,000 million dollars. The Pentagon, the author points out, plans to increase within the coming five years (up to 1987) the strength of the ground troops by more than 200,000 men.

In the article it is said that Washington plans for the 1980s to substantially broaden the volume of the shipbuilding programme and accelerate its pace so that to bring the number of ships to 600 units, including 15 aircraft carrier groups, and also to equip ships with new types of weapons.

"We we see, the unprecedented arms race permeates all American strategic conceptions aimed at attainment of military superiority. The aim is set to outstrip 'the potential enemy' quantitatively and, especially, qualitatively on the basis of the steady and ever-growing scientific-technical progress in designing systems of weapons. The content, the character and direction of the military-strategic conceptions of American imperialism determine its practical deeds, which lead to a further aggravation of international tension, raising the level of military confrontation, and consequently, to a heightening of the threat to peace."

VOA REPORTS ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS ATTACKED

LD201936 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 20 Oct 82

["In a False Voice" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Voice of America is fond of boasting of its "objectivity" and "impartiality." In reality, however, the broadcasts of this "voice" have never been characterized by either objectivity or truthfulness. This has been confirmed anew by a programme devoted to the positions of the United States and the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

Praising the stand of the U.S. delegation in every way, Voice of America claimed that it had the "simple and clear" objective of concluding with the Soviet Union an equal agreement on strategic nuclear arms reductions in order to lessen the threat of nuclear war. As for Moscow, it is supposedly against the conclusion of such an agreement, hampering it in every way.

But what is the real situation? The Soviet Union is seeking to achieve in Geneva a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and stands for conducting the talks with due regard for the legitimate security interests of each other. As for the United States, its proposals boil down to singling out from among the armories of the USA and the Soviet Union only those types of weapons (namely, ground-based missiles) which constitute the backbone of the Soviet strategic potential and applying reductions to these weapons alone. The rest of the armaments -- submarine-launched missiles, strategic bombers and cruise missiles, in which the U.S. has an obvious edge -- remain on the sidelines. The question of reducing them is being postponed till doomsday comes.

To make the unfair character of this proposal of Washington perfectly clear, we should recall that only [as received] 70 percent of the Soviet warheads are carried by ground-based ballistic missiles whereas the figure for the United States is just about 20 percent. Altogether 80 percent of strategic nuclear warheads of the U.S. are carried by sea-based missiles and strategic bombers. That is why Washington suggests reductions in ground-based missiles. Do you call this equality?

One more thing. American officials claim that the Geneva talks are taking place behind closed doors and therefore public debates should be avoided. This did not prevent Voice of America, however, from giving an obviously biased interpretation of what is taking place at the talks.

So what does this approach have in common with "the objective coverage of facts?" Absolutely nothing.

BOGACHEV: U.S., NOT USSR, POSES THREAT IN EUROPE

LD202010 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 20 Oct 82

["Real Facts About 'Voice of America' Inventions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The objective, set by Washington, of ensuring military superiority for the United States determines practically all activities of the present American Administration.

In an attempt to tip the military balance that has taken shape over the last decade between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic alliance, Washington officials are justifying their aggressive military plans by maintaining, among other things, that the United States and NATO allegedly "lag behind" in conventional armaments.

American General Bernard Rogers, the commander in chief of the NATO armed forces in Europe, has for some time been "oblivious" of the first nuclear strike doctrine accepted in the United States and tried to play on the West Europeans' nuclear apprehensions in order to pressure U.S. allies into larger spending on conventional arms build-up. In Rogers' words, the conventional arms race will "lower the nuclear threshold" and diminish the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe.

The Washington-based Voice of America has joined the Pentagon campaign about "the threat posed by the Soviet conventional forces in Europe". The radio station has recently transmitted a commentary, "reflecting the view of the U.S. Government", which contains the utterly false allegation that the Warsaw Treaty troops exceed the strength of NATO forces in Central Europe by 170,000 men.

As is known the strength of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces in the central part of Europe is approximately the same -- some one million men and officers on each side.

Moreover, as NEW YORK TIMES observer Drew Middleton has recently noted, in Europe as a whole the NATO countries have a 300,000 advantage in army strength.

Equally false are the Voice of America contentions that the Soviet Armed Forces in Europe have a 200 per cent margin over NATO in the number of tanks and are far ahead in the number of war planes.

The version of the so-called "tank threat" posed by the USSR does not hold water.

True, the Warsaw Treaty used to have more tanks in the past, but when Spain joined NATO this small margin was redressed.

The U.S. and NATO leaders, when they find it convenient, count only the tanks that are subordinated to the allied European command. The tanks in the national forces of individual NATO countries are ignored in this sort of propaganda. The total number of NATO's tanks (25,000) is not less than that of the Warsaw Treaty.

Washington's propagandists intentionally play up the number of tactical aircraft possessed by the Warsaw Treaty, by including in the "offensive" air potential the air defence planes which account for a half of the total number of planes, as estimated even by Western experts.

The present U.S. Administration should take a more realistic stand in matters of war and peace and should seek to eliminate the true, not mythical, military threat through talks on the limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments on the principles of equality and the undiminished security of both sides.

U.S. ATTEMPTS AT ARMS SUPERIORITY DECRIED

PM201359 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 3

[APN political observer G. Gerasimov article for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "How Many Missiles Would Suffice?"]

[Text] At the end of the fifties the leadership of the U.S. Air Force demanded from Dwight Eisenhower, the then president of the country, the creation of several hundred ICBM's. Eisenhower replied: "Why do we not go completely mad? Why do you not ask for 10,000 missiles?"

The path of madness has virtually been traversed. The United States now has, if not all the missile delivery vehicles then just about enough stratgeic nuclear warheads "to go mad," as Eisenhower put it: 7,178 warheads on 1,710 missiles and about 2,000 units of nuclear munitions for its strategic bombers.

Why so many? As far back as the sixties under Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and President John Kennedy, the United States came to the conclusion that there was a limit to the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, a "ceiling" to exceed which made as little sense as building a bridge far wider than the stream. Prominent scientist Jerome Wiesner, former scientific assistant to President Eisenhower, believed that for its defense the United States needed 200 missiles. McNamara cited a figure of 400 missiles.

In actual fact McNamara created a nuclear arsenal exceeding his own "ceiling" several times over. Nevertheless, the idea itself of "sufficiency" lived on under him in the Pentagon, formally at least.

In practice the Pentagon so to speak even "outflanked" McNamara's heightened "ceiling" by installing several warheads per missile. Thus with the same number of missiles their "overkill coefficient" rose considerably.

Washington is now implementing a new program of "arming America" and the once-familiar concepts of "overkill" and "sufficiency" have completely disappeared from the muted discussion on this theme. Now it is postulated that a greater number of weapons ensures greater security.

New nuclear weapons have improved military-technical characteristics which, it seems, have made the heads of some armchair strategists spin. The weapons have become more accurate. Precision is not so much needed to destroy cities but is attractive when the task is set of destroying the enemy's hardened nuclear forces. This is where the "sufficiency" disappears -- the more missiles you have, the greater your chances of destroying the other side's missiles by pinpoint strikes.

But the other side's missiles can be destroyed even before they have been launched. There is no sense in destroying empty silos from which the missiles have already set off toward their target.... Thus it is necessary to hurry to preempt the enemy.

There is nothing fundamentally new in the present arguments of Western strategists. Their thoughts return to the cherished idea of victory. In a recently published review entitled "The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy," Lawrence Friedman of London's Royal Institute of International Affairs reaches the conclusion that "much of what is being presented now as profound new discoveries has already been said before."

Soviet military doctrine has nothing to do with these arguments. The Soviet Union has solemnly pledged not to be first to use nuclear weapons. But the other side's attempts to achieve decisive nuclear superiority give rise to a need to give an appropriate response. Consequently the equilibrium is maintained but at a higher level and perhaps becomes more fragile.

"The military potential already accumulated is quite enough to scorch our entire world," L.I. Brezhnev has stated. Hence it is clear that what is needed are not illusory technological "breakthroughs," which appear to offer ways of disarming the enemy but ways of reducing the level of military confrontation.

KORNILOV CONDEMNS U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS

PM201553 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov article under the rubric "View of Events": "Curb the Arms Race"]

[Excerpt] The forum of nations in New York clearly reflects not only the peoples' unswerving will for peace and for the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. It also reflects the tense, acute confrontation between the two main approaches to the resolution of cardinal international problems. While the USSR, our friends and allies and all peace-loving states actively, purposefully seek an end to material preparations for war, the U.S. ruling circles demonstrate repeatedly that Washington has chosen for itself another, opposing political course, whose pivot is the imperial desire to achieve military-strategic superiority at any price in order to impose its own will on sovereign countries and peoples. Is not this indicated by the speech at the [37th UN General Assembly] session by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who stated that the "bulwark of America" is military might and virtually counted to the Washington administration's credit the unprecedented U.S. military budget, which exceeds a quarter of a trillion dollars in the current year?

This foreign policy line of Washington's which is fundamentally contrary to the interests of detente, can also be clearly traced at the most important talks on disarmament problems. The Soviet-American dialogue on nuclear arms limitation in Europe resumed in Geneva on 30 September. Our country consistently advocates that Europe be rid completely of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical; as is known, the Soviet Union has submitted proposals in Geneva envisaging the creation of an extensive European zone of reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons, from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, from the middle of the Atlantic to the Urals. So what is the stance of the United States which continues to publicize its so-called "zero option"? Its position is to seek the elimination only of Soviet ground-based missiles, including those which our country has had for more than 20 years; according to this plan, the medium-range nuclear potential on the NATO side, far from being reduced even by a single unit, could even be increased.

Need it be said that this so-called "zero option" is only a zero option for the USSR and that your country cannot and never will accept such a one-sided step, which is contrary to the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies? In this connection there is another legitimate question: Is that United States really trying to reach agreement? Or does it, by insisting on its pseudo-zero option, intend to lead the talks up a blind alley in an attempt to justify plans for the deployment of nearly 600 new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe from 1983?

Similar questions inevitably arise on analysis of Washington's stance at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction, which also resumed in Geneva the other day.

The Soviet delegation went to these talks determined to work consistently toward radical reductions in the USSR and U.S. strategic arsenals, a lowering of the level of military confrontation between them and the strengthening of strategic stability. The United States also advocates the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement -- verbally. But in practice no genuine desire to reach agreement can yet be seen in Washington.

Such desire cannot be seen in the attempt to single out from all the facilities in the possession of the USSR and the United States only those types of weapons (in this instance, ground-based missiles) which form the basis of the Soviet Union's strategic potential and to make them the target for reductions. This is a clearly one-sided approach and an attempt to violate the very basis of the talks -- the principle of equality and identical security of the sides. A principle which must be strictly observed for it to be at all possible to count on real progress.

Also characteristic is the political background to the debate at the UN General Assembly session and also to the renewed Soviet-American dialogue on the most important disarmament problems in Geneva. Not a day goes by without Washington and NATO headquarters calling for opposition to the mythical "Soviet threat." The production line for the manufacture of all kinds of falsehoods about the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and its foreign policy continues to work at full speed. Why is all this being done? Because in conditions of deception, hysteria and chauvinist fever it is easier for the U.S. ruling circles to obtain approval for astronomical military budgets. It is easier to transfer the country's resources to war preparations instead of using them for peaceful purposes -- for eliminating unemployment and combating inflation, for the benefit of people -- as the Soviet Union advocates.

"The world situation has undergone a dangerous increase in complexity," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, speaking in Moscow on 5 October. "The aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, are whipping up a new round in the nuclear arms race on an unprecedented scale and have declared a 'crusade' against socialism and the peoples' liberation struggle." Yes, we are facing a growth in the danger of war, but at the same time it is quite obvious that peace-loving states and peoples have tremendous, truly inexhaustible potential for creating an insuperable barrier in the path of war.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet people place all their political and moral potential, all the prestige of their policy in the balance of peace. Soviet people are unshakably convinced that we can and therefore most uphold peace -- the greatest asset of all mankind. A just peace, worthy of the heights which the earth's civilization has reached.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD211254 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- A session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member-States opened in Moscow today. The session is being attended by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs; Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; Oskar Fischer, the GDR's minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. Under consideration are some matters connected with the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as other topical problems of international security, particularly in Europe. Taking part in the session are deputy ministers of foreign affairs, counsellors and experts.

CEMA MICROELECTRONICS COOPERATION GOOD EXAMPLE

LD201334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Excerpts] The need for further cooperation between the countries of our community and for deepening the processes of integration and cooperation stems from the common requirement of the socialist states to put their economies on the intensive path of development and to improve management of their national economies.

This kind of cooperation is becoming particularly important today in key sectors of the economy, such as production and use of microprocessors and organization of the joint development and manufacture of industrial robots.

Microprocessors, together with robots, represent a basis for the complex automatization of production. The general agreement on cooperation in the field of microelectronics, concluded by the CEMA countries this year, contains more than 70 specific tasks: 52 main complexes and manufactures equipped with microprocessor devices have to be created by the year 1990, and 28 of them will be placed on serial production. According to preliminary estimates, this program will save about R5 billion. Savings will be obtained through increased labor productivity and improved quality of output. Of no little importance is the reduction in production losses and of energy and materials costs.

Of course, one cannot ignore the social significance of introducing automated control. The character of labor does change; physical labor becomes a variant of mental labor, which in turn leads to intensification of the process of the scientific and technical revolution. Deepening cooperation among CEMA states in developing microelectronics will ensure a further upsurge and improvement in the socialist economy and growth in the people's well-being.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CEMA UNITY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October publishes on page 4 an unattributed article on CEMA unity. Comparison with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages BB 1-6, reveals the following variations:

Page BB 3, paragraph 3, line 6 reads in PRAVDA: ...creation of the most up-to-date equipment and technology. (supplying word indistinct)

Same page, paragraph 6, line 4 reads in PRAVDA: ...without defects and the team contract method of construction.... (replacing "brigade" with "team contract")

Page BB 4, first paragraph, line 3 reads in PRAVDA: ...promotes the raising of social production efficiency.... (adding "social")

Page BB 6, last paragraph, line 3 reads in PRAVDA: ...the socialist economy as well. Moreover, they also talk of the socialist community being in "crisis." Thus, they are making the attempt.... (supplying additional sentence)

ENVOY DISCUSSES 'ENHANCEMENT' OF UN ROLE

LD202336 Moscow TASS in English 2318 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Soviet Union has reiterated its readiness to contribute to raising the efficiency and prestige of the United Nations as an important means of maintaining international peace and security.

Speaking on the enhancement of the U.N. role in the Sixth Committee (legal questions) of the U.N. General Assembly, Soviet delegate V.F. Petrovskiy has recalled that during his recent meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the efforts of the world community to ensure security and broader cooperation among states.

Now that the international situation has aggravated, the Soviet delegate continued, the peoples are pinning on the United Nations special hopes for finding solutions to the outstanding problems of our time. Many heads of state and government and foreign ministers who had arrived at the 37th session pointed out that today particular importance was attached to the task of removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe, limiting armaments, achieving disarmament and suppressing the seats of armed conflicts.

We are convinced, the Soviet representative continued, that practical actions are needed today more than ever before to check the sliding of mankind to nuclear catastrophe and to return the development of international affairs into the channel of detente. The role and responsibility of the United Nations and the significance of its charter are particularly important in these conditions.

The discussion on the problems of the U.N. role at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly has become particularly important against the background of the fierce and crude attacks levelled at the world organization not only by the U.S. press but also by official spokesmen for the Reagan administration.

The reasons of this malice of the U.S. ruling circles towards the United Nations are no secret. They lie in the resolute refusal of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. members to follow Washington's foreign-policy recipes and in the organization's anti-imperialist stand on all the key international problems.

PRAVDA: U.S. HAMPERING EUROPEAN DETENTE

LD161144 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- The persistent attempts of American diplomacy at hampering the work of the Madrid meeting of the participants in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation occupy not the last place in the catalogue of its moves and actions that are hostile to the cause of peace and international accord, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

From the very outset of the Madrid meeting, the newspaper points out, the United States and some of its allies have taken an obstructionist line at the meeting. "Acting under false, far-fetched pretexts, they have done and continue doing everything in an attempt to frustrate the completion of the Madrid forum within reasonable time with specific and positive results."

The peoples wish to hear when the Madrid meeting resumes its work on November 9 not fruitless and worthless polemics, but a businesslike and fruitful discussion of constructive ideas. The articles stresses:

"Disregard for basic rules of international law is becoming no exception, but a standing rule of the U.S. policy, while its methods are becoming increasingly aggressive and cynical. The wish to prove that detente has allegedly deadlocked and has no future prevails over all else.

"For the sake of that they raise the question, which is not to be discussed in general, as it is a purely internal matter of a country, and attempt to make it an almost pivotal issue. In this case the USA is trying to lash out against Poland and start an argument on the subject what the Polish Government is entitled to do at home, and what it can do only with the blessing of the White House."

The Washington figures are reluctant to get accustomed to the idea that the commitment to refrain from any meddling in each other's internal affairs, to respect the laws and administrative rules of all countries was placed on record in the Final Act not for the sake of apperarances, the article goes on to say. "Without that fundamental commitment, stable normal relations between states are impossible. This has been and will always remain a prerequisite for goodneighbourliness, confidence, and accord."

"Those who started the campaign of political sabotage against Poland are once again making a futile effort to legalize arbitrary rule in international relations. They are not at all embrassessed by the fact that thus they threaten, as a matter of fact, the whole all-European process of detente and cooperation. There is an impression that some people in the USA would be quite happy to throw Europe back into the Ice-Age, if the whole strenuous effort for the creation there of a more favourable political climate for people were wasted." [sentence as received]

The attempts of the USA at interfering with the normal trade and economic ties between the states of the East and West of Europe and upsetting them are in striking contrast with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords, the newspaper points out.

"American diplomacy is oriented in Madrid not to the objectives and principles of the Helsinki accords, not to the interests of security and equitable cooperation between states. It serves the cause of anti-detente, of whipping up tensions, the policy of diktat, which the present U.S. Administration is publicising as a panacea against the difficulties rocking the capitalist world."

COMMENTS ON SANCTIONS, TRANSLATLANTIC RELATIONS

LD201930 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 20 TASS -- Hans Friderichs, chairman of the Broad of Dresdener Bank -- one of West Germany's biggest, who spoke in Frankfurt am Main, touched upon the new German Government's position on the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures with regard to trade and economic relations between the West European countries and the USSR. He said the new cabinet led by Helmut Kohl was true to the positions of the previous government. They said respective agreements had been signed and had to be observed.

Hans Friderichs expressed the view that there could be no other stand concerning the contract. This, he said, followed from the chancellor's policy speech in Bundestag and a number of ther reports available. According to the newspaper GENERAL ANZEIGER, government sources in Bonn say they would welcome cancellation of the sanctions policy and the issue will be discussed during the Kohl-Reagan meeting in November.

Tokyo October 20 TASS -- The newspaper ASAHI stresses that despite the Reagan administration's insistent demands for more severe sanctions against the USSR, West European countries are expanding their trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and that even private American companies are making steps at a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, contrary to White House protests.

Japan has decided in this climate, albeit with delay, to settle its stalemated economic relations with the Soviet Union. The chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee for Business Cooperation S. Nagano is due to visit Moscow next February.

New York October 20 TASS -- In the opinion of CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, relations between the U.S. President and the heads of government of its chief European allies have been deadlocked by issue of the gas pipeline through which Western Europe is going to receive Siberian gas.

In a comment on talks in London between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Kohl, BBC television says the issue of transatlantic relations dominated the meeting of the two Western leaders. It stressed that the "steel war" and the Siberian-Western Europe gas pipeline project had led to serious tensions between West European countries and the United States. Both Kohl and Thatcher confirmed during their bilateral consultations that the American sanctions against West European companies were doing more harm to European allies than to the Soviet Union, BBC said.

ELECTRIC PUMPING UNITS TO BE USED ON PIPELINE

LD200134 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Leningrad October 19 TASS -- Soviet experts have devised a way to slash gas losses during its super-long distance transportation from Siberia to Europe. For this purpose they proposed to fit out gas pipelines with new pumping units. Superchargers which raise pressure in gas mains will be powered by electric motors, not by traditional gas turbines operating on the gas from the pipeline. Leningrad designers have begun to work on the first such machine with a capacity of 25 magawatts. Konstantin Telnov, one of the authors of the new design, told a TASS correspondent that it was economically feasible to fit out compressor stations with electric-powered superchargers in highly developed regions of the European part of the country with its extensive network of power transmission lines. Of course, gas-powered units will remain a necessity on the first stretches of pipelines passing through the areas with a less developed infrastructure.

In keeping with the current five-year plan, this country is to build another six trans-continental gas pipelines starting from Western Siberia. Their total length will be some 20,000 kilometers. At the same time annual output of natural gas including gas condensate is to reach 600-640 billion cubic meters.

ENVOYS BRIEFED BY SOLOMENTSEV ON RSFSR PROSPECTS

LD202040 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, met the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR at the House of Soviets of the Russian Federation today. The diplomats were briefed on prospects for the Russian Federation's development in the 11th Five-Year Plan period. It was emphasised that the USSR's development plans drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress are in organic harmony with the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace. The deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the heads of a number of ministries and departments of this republic, and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs also took part in the meeting. A concert was given for those present. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

WASHINGTON STEPS UP 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD201600 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration has embarked upon practical implementation of a new stage in the broad psychological warfare, which it unleashed against the USSR and other socialist countries in line with the course of undermining detente and aggravating international tension. This is most obviously clear from the Washington-ventured series of closed-door conferences which outlined concrete measures of stepping up subversive ideological activities.

The same is evidenced by the pronouncements of Elliot Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian questions, at a press conference held here. He said among other things that the administration intended to establish a special "institution" which is to deal with devising and carrying out new propaganda subversive acts against socialist countries. Elliot Abrams also said that broadly involved in such activities would be all sorts of "non-governmental" and "private" organizations and funds which are known to be widely used by the CIA as a cover-up for subversive actions of the American espionage agency.

The main theses and directions of the programme of bellicose anti-communism of the U.S. Administration was set forth by Reagan at Britain's Parliament in summer this year. In his speech, permeated with the spirit of "cold war" and confrontation, he loudly called for a global anti-communist "crusade." A two-day closed door conference has just been held at the U.S. Department of State. That conference, according to press reports, was instructed to devise concrete ways of realization of the "crusade," taking part in the gathering were leaders of the U.S. Department of State, experts in psychological warfare and ideological subversive acts from the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations, anti-communists of all hues who are grovelling before the U.S. ruling top line-up renegades.

From the speeches made at the conference by the Secretary of State George Shultz, his deputy Lawrence Eagleburger, other high-placed men of the administration, it became known that this year already the administration will considerably increase allocations for psycholocial warfare against the USSR and other socialist countries.

According to the secretary of state, an additional sum of 50 million dollars is allocated for "perfection of work" and "heightening of political impact of the broadcasts" of the subversive radio stations. The total allocations for the subversive activities of these radio stations will run into about 1,000 million dollars.

According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST in November it is planned to hold another such gathering to draw up practical measures to carry through other aspects of Reagan's programme of bellicose anti-communism.

The provocative fuss in Washington shows once again that the U.S. ruling circles intend to continue poisoning the international climate making stake on diktat and gross interference into internal affairs of sovereign countries and peoples. As is noted by observers, the Washington top lineup pursues two aims: to create the most favorable possibilities for furthering the far-reaching imperial, aggressive designs of American claimants upon "world leadership", and to simultaneously divert the attention of the American public from the crying failures of the home economic policy of the administration, owing to its unprecedented military preparations.

CIA USE OF PRESS FOR 'SUBVERSIVE' PURPOSES CITED

LD202124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS) -- Since 1961 U.S. intelligence has paid for the publication of over 1,000 books, most of which are anti-Soviet and anti-socialist, writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today.

As was established at one time by a U.S. Senate committee under the chairmanship of Edward Boland, the paper notes, many U.S. propaganda organs working abroad are financed by the intelligence directorate or are branches of it. In all, 50 of them were counted: publishing houses, radio stations, press agencies, papers, etc.

Even the most important U.S. press agencies disseminate throughout the world "news" concocted by CIA specialists in "black" propaganda. Many U.S. correspondents abroad are agents of the CIA or cooperate with it.

William Colby, a former head of the CIA, the paper goes on, when asked whether these journalists-cum-secret agents receive orders about what to write, replied: "Of course, we do that all the time." Colby reported that the department of which he was chief uses press clubs in many countries for its purposes. Thus, the former directors of the press clubs in Mexico City and Manila were paid agents of the U.S. intelligence directorate.

Three former U.S. ambassadors to Africa -- William Porter, Dan Brown and William Truer -- admitted to the Senate subcommittee, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says, that in the countries where they were posted the CIA provided its propaganda output to local news organs. "There exists a natural closeness between journalists and spies," wrote a former correspondent with THE WASHINGTON POST, Ward Just.

The Reagan administration, the paper recalls, has adopted several measures to expand the secret operations of the CIA. A law has come into force which envisages the prosecution of people who disclose the name of secret agents using the front of journalists, diplomats, scientists.... A special government directive has been signed on the implementation of large-scale so-called "special operations," including ideological subversion. The CIA and other intelligence departments have received supplementary funds and permission to expand their staffs.

HU YAOBANG MADE UNEXPECTED 'UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM'

OW201419 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] PRC central papers frontpaged a statement made by General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang to French journalists. In the statement he said: The Chinese side strongly wishes that all obstacles to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations will be removed in order to develop the relations in a healthy way. Hu Yaobang said: Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev has started holding talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. Both sides agreed that the talks are to be held alternately in Beijing and Moscow. The talks are now being held in Beijing and will be held in Moscow some time later. The content of the talks will not be made public.

Meanwhile, in answering questions, Hu Yaobang unexpectedly made unfriendly criticism [bu you had di pend ji] of the Soviet Union.

TASHKENT PAPER CARRIES RASHIDOV REMARKS ON PRC

PM191640 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at 11 October AAPSO Presidium session in Tashkent: "For Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Among the Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Developing and imparting specific form to the principled provisions of the Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced a number of new ideas and proposals in his recent speeches in Tashkent and Baku. They are aimed at eliminating mistrust and reaching a political settlement of vexed problems between the Asian countries and at turning Asia and the Indian Ocean into a vast zone of peace and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

In this connection it seems appropriate to recall Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words during his stay in Tashkent on the extraordinarily important questions of Soviet-Chinese relations: "We well remember the times when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by ties of friendship and comradely cooperation," Leonid Ilich noted. "We have never considered the state of hostility and alienation between our countries to be a normal phenomenon. We are ready to agree without any preliminary conditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- and, of course, not to the detriment of third countries."

In his speech in Baku Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again pointed to the exceptional importance of the normalization and gradual restoration of relations between the USSR and the PRC on the basis of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. In addition to the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asian states, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, it would be a good contribution to the consolidation of the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

These appeals from Leonid Ilich are an expression of our unvarying good will with respect to People's China. The improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations would not only benefit our two countries but would promote the normalization of the political climate in Asia and throughout the world.

RPP ON PRC WRITER LU SUN, EVENTS HONORING PRC

OW202358 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] October 19 is the 46th anniversary of the death of China's outstanding writer and social activist Lu Xun. Our station observer (Sunijin) has the following comments:

Lu Xun was the standard bearer of the generation of the Chinese intellectuals who struggled to build a China with freedom and democracy. He sympathized with the toiling people from the bottom of his heart.

Lu Xun was a great patriot who would not accept the policy of worshipping foreign things pursued by the Chinese government of his era. At the same time, this Chinese patriot was always a sincere friend of the Soviet Union. He held that the Soviet Union was the Chinese people's faithful ally in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Lu Xun's life and writings are well known in the Soviet Union, where he is loved and respected. A four-volume collection of Lu Xun's works and over 100 of his major articles translated into Russian and the languages of other Soviet nationalities have been published in the Soviet Union. Because of their wide circulation, this great Chinese writer's works and many Soviet writer's books about Lu Xun and his works are available in all Soviet libraries and reading rooms. A newly published book on Lu Xun's works was sold out as soon as it was put on sale in bookstores.

An academic meeting on the works of the founders of contemporary Chinese literature has been held in our country. The Soviet people of all walks of life and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association ceremoniously mark all important occasions relevant to Lu Xun's life and activities. In the Soviet Union, other celebrities of the great Chinese nation are also treated this way. This is entirely understandable, because our country is doing its utmost to strengthen the traditional good-neighbor ties and cooperation between the Soviet people and the Chinese people.

IZVESTIYA CITES XINHUA ON PRC ASTEROID SEARCH

PM201541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Search of Asteroids"]

[Text] Some 17 previously unknown asteroids were discovered by specialists at the PRC Academy of Sciences observatory during the 1964-1980 period, XINHUA reports. All have been registered at the International Asteroids Center.

SOVIET PEOPLE SUPPORT PRC HONG KONG RECOVERY

OW191045 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 18 Oct 82

[(Lidin) commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, not long ago, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said that British rule over Hong Kong has a legitimate basis. However, her allegation is not true. Today our station observer (Lidin) will tell you about the origin of this British colony in Chinese territory -- that is, how Britain seized the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula, which is a part of the Hong Kong colony.

Kowloon was ceded to the British as a result of the so-called Third Opium War 122 years ago. The pretext for starting the despicable opium wars was that the Chinese people boycotted the import into China of a large quantity of very lucrative narcotics by Western businessmen. The first two opium wars enabled Britain, the United States and other imperialist powers to grab huge gains in China. For instance, China lost Hong Kong Island. Seeing China's weakness and backwardness, the insatiable Western powers decided to plunder more, go further and seize China's capital in order to turn the imperial Chinese Government into their puppet.

Using a small incident as an excuse, British and French troops landed in northern China and advanced towards Beijing, they looted the city and brutally killed countless Chinese people. Having suffered defeat, China was compelled to sign a disgraceful unequal treaty with Britain and France. According to the treaty, the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula, across from Hong Kong Island, was ceded to Britain.

Many facts show that the imperialists have not changed their bandit nature. How can anyone with integrity say that the treaties signed under British gunpoint are completely legitimate? Under those treaties, the British colonialists are continuing their rule over Hong Kong, just as they did in the last century. The British Government leader's remarks prove that the British ruling clique is unwilling to end its colonialist policy. Her remarks show that London wants to keep actual control of Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula, no matter what. Chinese patriots are resolutely demanding China's restoration of its sovereignty over this British colony, just as they did some 100 years ago. They are indignant when they recall the backstage colusion between the Manchu rulers and the British colonialists and the antinationalist policies adopted by the Manchu rulers. All Soviet people completely understand and support the Chinese people's just demand.

U.S. FLEET ACCUSED OF PROVOCATIVE MANEUVERS

SK211003 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Report by (Tukhugolov), Moscow correspondent in Tokyo]

[Text] The United States has staged large-scale naval exercises in the Sea of Japan. In recent days, the Pentagon has frequently conducted such military exercises in the area around the Japanese islands. Compared with other exercises, the naval exercises were distinctive in many aspects. First of all, they had not been disclosed to the general Japanese public until 19 October, when SANKEI SHIMBUN carried a special article on the exercises staged at the beginning of October.

The U.S. flotilla entered the Sea of Japan through the Straits of Tsugaru at the beginning of October. The fleet was comprised of 13 surface vessels, including the offensive nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise and the offensive aircraft carrier Midway, and several nuclear-powered submarines. As reported by SANKEI SHIMBUN, participants in the naval exercise were about 15,000 U.S. servicemen. The U.S. flotilla equipped with nuclear weapons secretly passed through the Straits of Tsugaru -- territorial waters of Japan -- in the middle of night. Though the Japanese residents living on the islands, who were then asleep, may not have known that a fleet carrying hundreds of missiles with nuclear warheads had come, the Japanese authorities must have known that the U.S. warships were passing through between Honshu and Hokkaido on the night of 6 October.

This shows that the Japanese ruling circles protect the transport of U.S. nuclear weapons through Japanese territory.

Following their creeping into the Sea of Japan, the U.S. warships entered the DPRK's 200-mile economic zone. The U.S. battleships conducted combat exercises in the air, on the water's surface and underwater in areas near the territories of the DPRK, China and the Soviet Union. This raises the question of whether or not Washington is excessively running amok, committing provocative maneuvers and preparing for militarist aggression.

What is also drawing our attention is that Tokyo is helping the U.S. ruling circles carry out their dangerous lines. This is proved by the fact that, in order for the U.S. battleships to reach the site for the military drill in the DPRK's 200-mile zone, Japan allowed them to pass through its territorial waters. In addition, many warships which participated in the provocative military drills, including the aircraft carrier Midway, are based in Japanese ports. Considering all the facts, Tokyo seems to have agreed on the U.S. plan of having Japan play a role as a forward base to guarantee U.S. aggressive maneuvers. Such a position is increasing the danger to peace in this region and in the world.

Washington's and Tokyo's coming closer in military terms and, based on this, the strengthening of Japanese militarism, are arousing anxiety in Asian countries neighboring Japan. It is well known that, during the period of World War II, Japan played a horrendous role in deciding the destinies of those countries.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS REASONS FOR SUZUKI RESIGNATION

PM201007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent K. Rashidov: "Deadlocked Course"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki has announced his decision not to run for the forthcoming 25 November election of the president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. If this decision remains unchanged, it will mean Z. Suzuki's resignation not only from the post of top leader of the LDP but also from the post of head of government.

Observers note that there is nothing sensational in the decision of the leader of Japan's ruling camp. The course toward the intensification of militarist trends in the country, the sharp expansion of military and political cooperation with the United States, the stoking of anti-Sovietism in Japan's foreign policy, the so-called "administrative reform" pursued against the interests of the majority of the population and designed to ensure an increase in military expenditure by cutting back on expenditure for social needs -- all this has in no way helped to increase or even preserve the popularity of Z. Suzuki's Cabinet.

The government's economic policy, which has brought Japan to the verge of a profound crisis and forced Z. Suzuki to announce quite recently "a financial emergency" on the Japanese island is being most seriously and extensively discussed. In an attempt to rectify the situation the Cabinet of Ministers has in particular taken steps like the freezing of wages for state employees.

In its 2 years of rule, the influential bourgeois newspaper YOMIYURI writes, the present government has essentially failed to fulfill a single promise. It has not only been unable to improve the country's financial position and reduce the state debt but has, on the contrary, aggravated the situation still further. The Z. Suzuki Cabinet's economic policy has been virtually bankrupted and under these conditions there was only one thing left for it -- to resign.

The anxieties of the majority of Japanese in connection with the rise in the cost of living and unemployment and in connection with the systematic reduction of appropriations for social needs and the widespread disillusion with the Cabinet's policy are borne out in particular by public opinion polls. According to the latest polls only 15 percent of the electorate favors Z. Suzuki's Cabinet. "This result," the newspaper MAINICHI notes, "needs no comment." The country's trade unions, including the largest -- the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions uniting over 4.5 million working people in its ranks -- are also demanding the government's resignation.

The fall in the prestige of the government and consequently of the ruling party is causing mounting anxiety within the LDP itself and is becoming the catalyst for the aggravation of the factional struggle within the LDP ranks. In Z. Suzuki's decision not to stand for party leader the results of this struggle can be discerned with the naked eye, so to speak: Loud accusations that the present head of government is unable to cope with the complex situation in which Japan has found itself are also to be heard from many leaders of the ruling party.

However, ASAHI notes, the step taken by Z. Suzuki can be attributed not only to the present Cabinet's inability to lead the country out of its impasse. In the newspaper's opinion, which is shared by many people in Japan, it is an alarm signal attesting to the defeat of the policy pursued by the LDP as a whole.

As I. Asukata, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, has stated, Z. Suzuki's resignation was inevitable. However, the advent to power of another government formed by the LDP will not lead the country out of its impasse.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN CITED ON TRADE WITH USSR

PM201259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Shmyganovskiy interview with Japanese businessman T. Kimoto -- place and date not given]

[Text] T. Kimoto, president of Japan's Progress Trading Company, has come to our capital not only for a business visit but also for a most momentous reason: For 35 years now this company has been cooperating successfully with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

"The firm was specially created for the development of trade between our countries," T. Kimoto said, "and since then it has been loyal to its chosen path.

"We cannot fail to notice the wisdom and political boldness of its creators who at that time, in the complex atmosphere of the cold war, began to lay the foundation of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. And last year a record result was achieved: Our turnover was $420 million. The company, which you would call medium-sized rather than large, accounts for 8 percent of all Japanese-Soviet trade. The range of our commodities consists mainly of large-diameter pipes, machinery and equipment, chemical goods and lumber....

"Thanks to Progress Trading, 100 Japanese enterprises, including giants like Nippon Steel, have been drawn into the sphere of economic relations with the USSR. The pipes manufactured by that company were tested under northern conditions at a pressure of 100 atmospheres. This has never happened before in world practice."

I asked T. Kimoto about his plans for the future.

"In our plans we rely on mutual trust and a mutual desire for peace and prosperity. The winds of the cold war have started to blow again now. U.S. President R. Reagan's administration is hindering the normal development of economic relations. I believe that this is a pernicious course and that life itself is already rejecting it, as it has done frequently in the past."

U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF JAPANESE CARS

LD202034 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexandr Lyutyy reports: THE WASHINGTON POST writes that William Brock, U.S. representative to trade negotiations, has addressed a letter to John Danforth, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on International Trade, stressing the need of extending restrictions on the export of Japanese automobiles to the United States for another, third, year.

It is commonly known that the United States, threatening to put its automobile market off limits to Japanese automobiles, forced Japan in May 1981 to reduce the export of its automobiles to the United States for a period of two years. The move caused serious difficulties for the economy of Japan. And now the Reagan administration, disregarding its own commitments, is going to exacerbate the difficulties experienced by its ally, by pressing for the extension of the term of that protectionist agreement for the third year.

It follows from William Brock's letter that the extension of the protectionist measures by one year is devised to help America's automobile industry to get out of its current recession, the worst since the 1950's.

Local observers note that Japan is "guilty" only of supplying to the U.S. market more reliable and higher-quality products which enjoy high demand among the Americans. As to the difficulties experienced by the U.S. automaking industry, they are largely a result of the Reagan administration's faulty economic policy with its unrestricted increase in nonproductive military spending to the detriment of civilian industries. It is precisely this dangerous policy which has led the country into a crisis, unprecedented since the time of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

According to analysts, William Brock's letter is a component part of the White House-coordinated large-scale offensive on Japan's industries -- devised to undermine the most competitive ones of them. Acting on instructions of official Washington within the framework of that campaign, the FBI and other U.S. special services have stepped up repressions against business representatives of Japanese firms in the U.S. on framed-up charges of "industrial espionage" and other crimes.

W. SMITH TO MAKE 'PROVOCATIVE TRIP' TO DRA BORDER

LD201336 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Justice William Smith left on a tour of Asian and European countries on Tuesday. He is to visit Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Pakistan, Italy and France. News services say that during his tour this high-ranking representative of the administration intends to discuss questions relating to the so-called struggle against "international terrorism," by which the Reagan administration means the national liberation movement, one of its main enemies.

Observers say that while in Pakistan William Smith will visit the so-called refugee camps in the area of Peshawar, camps which are in fact centres for training the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum. Bandits from these camps, armed with the help of money from the CIA and trained by American instructors, are smuggled into the territory of Democratic Afghanistan where they kill and rob civilians building a new life. Washington's emissary is also to visit the area of the Pakistani-Afghan frontier near the Khyeer Pass. Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security in the Carter administration, was the last high-ranking representative of the U.S. Government to make such a provocative trip to the frontier of Afghanistan.

U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD201524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] According to U.S. press reports, the first consignment of F-16 fighter-bombers for Pakistan has already been received by a representative of the Pakistani Air Force. A squadron of six planes is to be set up in Pakistan in 1984. Meanwhile, according to AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, about a hundred Pakistani technicians and pilots are undergoing military technical training at U.S. air bases. The modern planes are not the only type of weapon being supplied to the Islamabad regime. Within the framework of military economic aid, over $3 billion worth of M-60 tanks, rocket weapons, military helicopters and howitzers are being supplied to Islamabad by the United States. The White House is not hiding the fact that a strong Pakistan is in the interests of U.S. policies in the Indian Ocean and south-west Asia. After the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, and the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, Pakistan remained almost the only ally of the United States in the region.

The agreement on cooperation between these two countries was concluded as far back as 1959, but military-economic contacts have become especially frequent in recent years. Pursuing a course aimed at increasing the U.S. presence in Asia, the Reagan administration is trying to use Pakistan as a military springboard near the borders with India, Afghanistan and Iran. Apart from this, the Pentagon strategy envisages the deployment of bases and arms caches for the Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani territory. Commenting on Islamabad's program of militaristic preparations, the NATIONAL HERALD, a paper close to Indian ruling circles, rightly pointed out that the increase in military potential is dictated by Islamabad's readiness to obediently serve the U.S. strategic interests. However, such a course, the paper warns, is fraught with serious consequences for the security of those living in the area.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN SRI LANKA

LD201928 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Colombo October 20 TASS -- A state of emergency was imposed throughout Sri Lanka today by a presidential decree following the completion of voting in the presidential election. According to the Ministry of Defense, serious disorders and clashes took place today in some parts of the country between the followers of various political parties. Trying to head off further disturbances which may cause loss of life and material damage the government introduced this emergency measure to ensure security, according to the ministry. The troops and police were instructed to protect law and order and to stop any acts in contravention of the law.

TRUONG CHINH STOPS IN MOSCOW ON RETURN TRIP

OW201759 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh stopped over in Moscow today on the way home from Cuba.

It was met at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee; and N.P. Firyubin, vice minister for foreign affairs.

Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem was also present to greet the delegation.

PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT RECEIVES MOSCOW MAYOR

PM191347 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Contacts"]

[Text] Manila, 9 Oct -- Philippines President F. Marcos today received a visiting delegation of the Moscow Soviet, headed by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. During the conversation, President F. Marcos positively appraised the state of Soviet-Philippine relations and advocated the further development of contacts and cooperation between the Republic of the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT SCORED

LD202112 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 20 Oct 82

["Staking on Killers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The United States supports the most reactionary and the most blood-thirsty regimes and dictatorships, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. The paper notes that U.S. Administration officials shower smiles and lavish promises on the so-called "Coalition Government" of Kampuchea, that is, on notorious hangmen of the Kampuchean people. For Washington now stakes heavily on those whose hands are stained with the blood of three million people, and not only Kampucheans for that matter.

The paper writes that new facts have become known shedding light on the atrocious crimes committed by Pol Pot's butchers in the infamous Tuolsleng Prison in one of the districts of the capital of Kampuchea.

The inmates of the prison, the paper writes, included 110 foreigners, among them Thais, Pakistanis, Indians, Americans, New Zealanders, Britons, Frenchmen, Austrialians and citizens of some other countries. Most of them were fishermen seized by Pol Pot's thugs on high seas. All of them were tortured and killed not long before the Pol Pot regime collapsed. One of the close associates of Pol Pot, a certain Tuch Rin, now a member of the so-called "Coalition Government" took a direct part in interrogations and the torturing of the foreigners.

This is whom the present Washington administration has chosen for a friend, hoping with the help of that counter-revolutionary scum to steer away the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the road chosen by it, the newspaper underlines.

JAPANESE EXPLOITATION OF INDONESIA CHARGED

BK201422 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary: "For the Sake of Quick Dollar Profits"]

[Text] Today is the first day of Indonesian President Suharto's visit to Japan. It is believed that the subject of economic and trade relations between the two countries will dominate his negotiations with the Japanese.

Japan is Indonesia's biggest capital investor and trade partner. Japanese private capital investment, which is mainly in Indonesia's gas and oil industry, amounts to about $2.5 billion. Japan buys 80 percent of Indonesia's oil exports, practically all timber production and most of its manganese, bauxite and tin. In turn, the Indonesian market is flooded with Japanese products.

At a glance, such a scale of trade between the two countries looks beneficial to both sides. Japanese businessmen and politicians, who talk about mutual trust and frienship between the two partners, try to (?build such a picture). However, the motives of all the [words indistinct] like what actually has come from diplomatic promises will become clear, if everything is more closely scrutinized.

Of course, one can understand why Indonesia allows foreign capital participation in the economic activities of the country, because Indonesia needs funds to develop its economy. The question, however, is how the Japanese monopolists approach the problem.

In this connection, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong wrote: Many Japanese still continue to consider Southeast Asia as a very backward and dirty rim which is inhabited by natives who can be exploited for a quick dollar.

In order to make such quick dollars, Indonesian workers are paid a fraction of that paid to Japanese workers performing the same job. Demands for better pay have always been ignored. This can easily be done because only a few of the more than 200 Japanese enterprises operating in Indonesia have work agreements with unions.

For the sake of making a quick dollar, the Japanese monopolists have violated established regulations in the course of opening their branches in Indonesia. For instance, despite a ban by Indonesian authorities, Japanese monopolists engage in commercial operations in Indonesia, thereby undermining the local production of similar trade commodities.

For the sake of getting a quick dollar, the Japanese monopolists are ready to harm the environment. The consequences can be clearly seen in Kalimantan, Sumatera and Sulawesi, where the Japanese [words indistinct], until their operations were stopped by the Indonesian Government, had an opportunity to exploit vast tracts of forest on the islands.

As it has come out, the dollars [words indistinct] indeed. SINAR HARAPAN of Jakarta recently said Tokyo businessmen have made $1 billion profit in Indonesia, an amount more than ten times their investment in the country.

It is no coincidence that the Japanese approach toward Southeast Asian countries is beginning to draw sharp criticism from these countries. At a Japan-ASEAN symposium in Jakarta a year ago, for instance, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik stressed the importance of observing the principle of long-range mutual benefit instead of short term self-interests.

Along with other ASEAN countries, Indonesia wants Tokyo to reduce the tariff rates imposed on ASEAN industrial products which encounter great difficulty in entering the Japanese market. Only 4 percent of the ASEAN countries' exports to Japan comprise industrial products, while 90 percent comprise raw materials.

ASEAN also seeks a reduction in the tariff rates on agricultural products, including tropical fruits such as mango, pineapple and papaya. This ASEAN move, however, has met with resistance from Japanese business circles.

In an attempt to ease the growing contradiction, Japan seeks to impose on ASEAN an idea for the creation of what it calls the Pacific community. According to promises made by Japanese politicians, such a regional alliance can, they claim, improve the economic condition in Southeast Asian countries.

The idea, however, has drawn no enthusiastic response. Leading ASEAN economists believe that the major profits of the community will be gained only by those countries in Southeast Asia which have advanced industry. It will only increase the dependence of ASEAN countires on Japan and the United States.

In this connection, Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo has said it will be very dangerous if Tokyo once again binds our hands and feet. I am looking with very great concern at the creation of the newly proposed coprosperity sphere, the Pacific community, he added.

Judging from statements made by other leading authorities, such concern is also felt in Indonesia where this type of equal partnership with Japan is undoubtedly well known.

CPSU GREETS NEW ZEALAND SOCIALIST PARTY

LD211124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the national conference of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand and to all members and supporters of the party.

This party, the message stresses, is the vanguard of the working class and working people of New Zealand and determinedly protects their vital rights and just demands. The energetic activity of the party in defending national sovereignty against imperialist intrigues in the Oceania region and in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war deserves high respect.

Communists value the consistent internationalism of their New Zealand comrades and their loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist cohension of the international communist movement.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Socialist Unity Party further growth in its ranks and authority for the good of its people and in the name of social progress in its homeland.

PZPR POLITBURO WARNS AGAINST 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD201448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] PAP reports that an analysis of the socioeconomic situation in the country following the Sejm's adoption of the trade unions bill was given at the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held in Warsaw. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, an information report on the session says, warns against hostile propaganda which, through calls for disturbances, is attempting to block the formation of trade unions and to cause tension in the country.

The newly created trade unions are intended to defend the interests of the working people and the socialist state. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo pointed out that it is the task of the party, which plays a leading role in society, to guarantee conditions such that the trade union movement can be the genuine representative of the people of labor. A decision was adopted to convene the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum on 27-28 October.

WESTERN 'SUPPORT' FOR POLISH UNDERGROUND ASSAILED

LD201428 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, October 20 TASS -- Western intelligence centers and their agents, in their efforts to achieve the strategic aims of imperialism, actively support the anti-socialist forces in Poland, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article on interference by the special services of the USA and other NATO countries in Polish affairs. Trying to destabilise the situation in Poland and to work up anti-Soviet hysteria, the government circles of the USA and NATO organs were planning to change the alignment of forces in the world and to wrest Poland from the community of socialist countries.

The newspaper calls attention to the fact that the visits paid to Poland by staff members of Western special services, in the guise of politologists, scientists of journalists, have become more frequent in recent years. Their official diplomatic missions in Warsaw were reinforced with intelligence officers who instructed the leaders of the Solidarity organization. Smuggling of great amounts of printing, copying and radio communication facilities into Poland held a special place in the subversive activities of Western intelligence centres. The embassies of the USA and other NATO countries kept and continue to keep in touch with the enemies of the people's system in Poland.

After the introduction of martial law in Poland an anti-Polish slander campaign, unprecedented in scale, was launched in the West, the article says. Hostile radio stations, especially radio station Free Europe, incite the counter-revolutionary scum to action while anti-socialist elements in Poland follow the "scenarios", prepared overseas, for undermining socialism.

The disturbances that took place in a number of regions of Poland in recent months, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says, are directly linked with the increased number of resident spies of foreign special services. Thirty new "specialists" in Polish affairs, especially from the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department, have arrived at the U.S. Embassy in Poland. Thus 29 American diplomats, taking tennis competitions as an excuse, came to Warsaw.

The newspaper says that on August 31, when street disturbances took place, these were controlled and watched, in Warsaw and eleven other cities of Poland, by over 150 foreigners, including 50 diplomats and 80 Western correspondents. Especially active were journalists of American T.V. companies. Foreign students in Poland, specially recruited for the purpose, also took part in intelligence operations. Apart from political intelligence and active support of anti-socialist elements, military intelligence services display heightened interest in questions relating to the Polish defences.

In conclusion ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that the activities of foreign special service in Poland must be ended.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON NEW POLISH TRADE UNION LAW

PM201357 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 15 Oct 82 p 7

[B. Kozlov "Commentary": "On Constitutional Principles"]

[Text] The Polish Sejm adopted a new law on 8 October. From now on the Polish trade unions will operate on the basis of a charter which accords with the principles of the Constitution, acknowledging both the socialist basis of the state system and the PZPR's leading role in the state's foreign and domestic policy. The range of trade union interests outlined by the new law embraces the defense of citizens' rights and interests on production questions and in the social, consumer and cultural spheres.

The Sejm has only given legislative force to the trade union movement. The definitive form of this revived movement must be determined by the working people themselves, "who will value and preserve," as W. Jaruzelski noted from the rostrum of the Sejm, "whatever in each trade union current was correct and valuable compared with what pushed the movement onto the false path." The trade union movement in the country, W. Jaruzelski stressed, cannot and will not be either a continuation of the administration or an antisocialist political grouping.

The law adopted by the Polish Sejm was an important act along the path of normalizing public life in the country. This turn of events was not to Washington's liking. The U.S. President, before he even knew the text of the law, publicly anathematized the Polish Sejm's decision, stating that the new law does not, you see, accord with his presidential designs. An order was issued on removing Poland's most-favored-nation status in trade, and the United States threateningly hinted to the Western allies that they should adopt similar measures.

Having taken on the role of European boss, Reagan considered it possible to give instructions to Poland's supreme legislative bodies. PAP stated in this connection that Poland is not a member of the North Atlantic pact and that such impermissible interference in Poland's internal affairs violates diplomatic custom and the UN Charter and offends Poles' national sentiments.

W. Jaruzelski gave an explanation of the essence of what is happening, noting that "representatives of big capital, while passing themselves off as the friends of Poland's working people are waging another campaign against Poland. They talk about trade unions, yet struggle against socialism."

NEW PZPR MEMBER DISCUSSES PARTY'S ROLE

PM201421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

["Letter From Poland" by correspondent A. Druzenko: "Adam Jarczyk Has Made His Choice"]

[Text] The pretext for my meeting with Adam Jarczyk was one incident from his career, a recent and very important incident. In the spring of this year the young fitter from the Warsaw automated press plant was accepted as a candidate member of the PZPR.

This fact and others like it are indeed important and not only in the life of Adam Jarczyk and others like him who, in this difficult time for Poland, have resolved to link their fate with the party of the working class. It so happened that in the past 2 years party organizations and the press have had a lot to say about those who left the ranks of the PZPR. The weekly ZYCIE PARTII recently reported that before the events of August 1980 the PZPR had 3.15 million members but now it has 2.5 million.

Many of those who left were expelled from the party for various reasons, but the majority handed in their party cards voluntarily. They included the disaffected and also those who had failed to withstand the attacks and blackmail of the Solidarity extremists and those who had joined the party by chance, but without conviction, out of careerist considerations, and there were those who slipped into the quagmire of opportunism and revisionism. As is well known, characters, views and life stances are revealed most obviously in a crisis situation.

But the party -- especially in such a complex and tense period -- also needs an influx of new forces, for this attests to the restoration of its authority. This process is underway. True, its dimensions so far are not great (according to ZYCIE PARTII again, the PZPR is now accepting approximately 1 member for every 10 who left it or were expelled). Nonetheless the very fact that this process is taking place says a lot. As the above-mentioned weekly wrote, "We must realize that the admission of every new PZPR candidate member or member to our ranks in the period of martial law or, if you take a broader view, the period of the crisis, has a particular resonance because here specific guarantees can be given that it is real, convinced party members who are joining us."

It was to meet and talk with one of them that I visited the Warsaw automated press plant.

Adam Jarczyk came to the plant party committee directly from the shop, from his lathe, as they say. He shook hands and perched on a chair by the wall, waiting for my questions. My first one was self-evident: How did this decision -- to join the party -- come right now, at this present unsettled time?

"I decided on the basis of my conviction," he replied. "Probably family traditions also played their part: My father is a long-standing party member and my brother is a Polish Army officer. I served in the army for a long time -- I joined as a volunteer and then stayed on for reenlistment. Schooling like that gives you a lot. So it was clear to me sooner or later what choice I would make. Why now? Precisely because the party is having a hard time and to belong to it now is difficult and no privilege. How much mud has been slung at the party in recent years. I agree there have been mistakes, but they were made by specific people. But our enemies wanted -- and continue to want -- to persuade us that it was not these people but the entire party which was to blame. But I am sure that only with the party can we emerge from the crisis, put an end to the disorders and establish a normal life."

He spoke with some emotion, sometimes raising his voice slightly, and you formed the impression that not only was he confiding something he had thought over a great deal but also that he seemed to be continuing an unresolved argument with someone. I asked him how his step had been encountered in the shop.

"In different ways," Adam Jarczyk said, and his voice sounded calmer. "For instance, there were those who immediately stopped greeting me. There were also particularly zealous people. They said outright that I might give up, that no good would come of it. I replied just as frankly that I did not intend to change my views. But that was only at first; now they have become used to it and perhaps understand what it's about. They no longer hold back their 'Good Mornings.' We talk and argue about life. I believe that the majority are good people but have just grown tired. They have become disillusioned and cannot understand everything. Some are still a little afraid of those who whisper in corners and call for sabotage and issue threats. To alter these feelings a great deal depends on us Communists. So that people will open their eyes, feel more confident, no longer fear whisperers and conspirators, in short so that they will be on our side, with us...."

Adam Jarczyk is well aware of what must be done on the front line on which the political struggle has developed. Essentially it is a struggle for people, for the consolidation of the party's ties with the working class and working people. I have recently had many talks with party organizers operating in the masses' midst -- in shops and at enterprises. The majority spoke of just that -- of the need to win people over to their side, to overcome the barriers of passivity and waiting and to boost the labor activeness so necessary for emerging from the difficult situation.

The success of the matter here probably depends not only on the party organizers but also on the position of each Communist. How does he see his personal contribution to the restoration of the party's prestige, how can he influence the consolidation of its link with the working people? When I asked Adam Jarczyk this, he thought for a little while and then blurted out: "I must work better than everyone." He explained:

"At our plant, as at many others, a difficult situation has taken shape: There is a lack of raw materials and subassemblies and organization is poor. So what are we to do, lose heart? But then the crisis would continue indefinitely. We have people who shirk work on any pretext, the same loudmouths who were in evidence during the strikes -- even now they are not particularly eager to work and they are misleading other people. For instance, they circulated a rumor that the plant would stop completely and many people would be without work, although this was an utter fabrication."

At the end of our talk we again touched on what worries the plant party committee secretary and the young party candidate member equally -- enhancing the party organization's militancy.

"Our morale has improved," party committee Secretary R. Mrowynski said. "There is an aktiv which can be relied on and will not let us down. Adam," he indicated Jarczyk, "is one of those. The Communists are joining increasingly actively in the solution of economic, social and simply everyday problems concerning the workers. Nonetheless it is too early to speak of complete normalization. The main thing is to attract people to our side, to win -- yes, to win in the struggle against our foe -- trust in the party. This work is hard and laborious and is not haphazard, not work done only at meetings, but daily work, in the peoples' midst."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Meeting at Embassy

PM201555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] Div Gen I. Szczesnowicz, military attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, held a friendly meeting on the Polish Army's 39th anniversary. It was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, Great Patriotic War veterans, participants in Poland's liberation and representatives of the public.

The meeting was attended by S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Lenino Visited

PM201427 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "In Honor of Combat Community"]

[Text] Gorkiy (Mogilev Oblast), 12 Oct -- The Belorussian settlement of Lenino was festively decorated. Participants in the Great Patriotic War, activists of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, inhabitants of neighboring villages and leaders of local party and Soviet organs gathered by the memorial complex built in honor of Soviet-Polish combat community. A delegation came from Poland.

A meeting to mark the Polish Army's 39th anniversary was held which developed into a vivid demonstration of the strengthening friendship and fraternity between the peoples and armies of the USSR and Poland.

The participants in the meeting laid wreaths and flowers at the graves of Soviet and Polish servicemen who died fighting the common foe of Lenino.

Ceremony in Warsaw

PM201429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Polish Army Holiday"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 12 Oct -- The Polish Army's holiday is being marked in the country today. On the orders of the Polish National Defense Ministry, a 21-gun artillery salute was fired in Warsaw in honor of the historic battle of Lenino, where the illustrious combat path of the Polish People's Army began.

Party and government leaders, military chiefs, war veterans and representatives of the public laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. Wreaths were also laid at the obelisk of glory at the Soviet servicemen's mausoleum-cemetery.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD202304 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Milojko Drulovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Vasily Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Presenting the credentials, the ambassador stressed that the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations not only reflect the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, but are also in keeping with the aspirations of peace-loving mankind, the interests of peace and socialism, the relaxation of international tension and the maintenance of relations on an equal footing in the world community. The friendship between our peoples has deep and sound roots, he said. We may be proud of being comrades in arms during World War II.

Comrade Kuznetsov stressed in his reply that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are characterized by broad, rich and fruitful cooperation based on principles established during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Josip Broz Tito. Economic and cultural links between our countries and contacts between our parliaments are developing and broad and direct contacts have been established between our countries' individual republics and regions. It also goes without saying that the practice of maintaining contacts between the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is of very great importance.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov extended his congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the fascist invaders which was achieved through joint actions by Yugoslav and Soviet fighters.

After the presentations of credentials and the exchange of speeches, Comrade Kuznetsov and Drulovic had a friendly conversation in which Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, also took part.

POSITIONS OF NEW FRG GOVERNMENT ASSESSED

Correspondent's Report

PM201105 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 14

[Report by correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin: "The FRG: New Coalition, Old Problems"]

[Excerpts] Bonn -- A new government has taken over in the FRG, but passions are still far from abated. We have seen only the first stage in the country's political crisis -- the parliamentary stage. The general election is still to come. There are 5 months to go. The Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) intends to retain Helmut Schmidt as its candidate, thus demonstrating that, contrary to a fairly widespread view, it still regards him as its leader. How will West Germans vote? "You will not find the answer in the history books, because it is a totally new situation for our country," R. Augstein, publisher of DER SPIEGEL, told me.

F.J. Strauss stated just recently: The election struggle will focus on the question of the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in the FRG. He added: "NATO's 'dual decision' was signed by, among others, Schmidt and Genscher, but not by Kohl and Strauss." It is easy to imagine the conservatives being able to take "arms upgrading" to its conclusion, while deflecting the general wrath onto those Social Democrats who signed the "missile decision."

DER SPIEGEL writes that Helmut Kohl intends to ask the Americans to "postpone the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, planned for fall 1983, until a later date -- after the 1984 Bundestag election (which will be held irrespective of whether an early election is held in March 1983). Kohl is trying to ward off the charge that the conservatives are for the missiles." Time will tell whether or not this prophecy by DER SPIEGEL comes true.

At his first press conference H. Kohl declared the new government's loyalty to the treaties with its East European neighbors and a desire to "infuse the treaties with vital new content." Well, we will see: In politics, more than in any other area, people are judged by their actions, not by their words.

So, after 13 years on the opposition benches the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU) bloc is back in power. The CDU chairman has become chancellor. The CSU chairman remains "on the sidelines." Will Strauss accept this? In view of his character and ambitions, the answer is an easy never. "I don't care who is chancellor under me," said Strauss. The public can guess the true meaning of these words: Franz-Josef Strauss, who ran unsuccessfully for chancellor in the 1980 election, hopes to become some kind of "eminence grise" in the government.

Strauss' attacks on Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Otto Lambsdorff continue. He will not accept the idea of the hated liberals who, moreover, gained their 10.6 percent of the vote in the election 2 years ago "at his expense," that is, on the basis of anti-Strauss slogans, remaining in key state posts (foreign minister and economics minister). An old politician, Strauss considers himself far more experienced than all these "tyros." He is already nearing 70. In the sixties, when no one had even heard of these young people, Strauss had already been finance minister and defense minister.

The new chancellor has, as it were, given the CDU's partners equal shares -- four cabinet portfolios each. But the Free Democratic Party (FDP) has kept the foreign policy department, the vice chancellorship and the Economics Ministry, that is, the key posts. What did Strauss' party get? Of the main portfolios, only the Interior Ministry. The remaining posts are very secondary, such as the Ministry of Housing Construction [as published]. The defense and finance ministries now come under the chancellor's personal control. The actual distribution of functions within the cabinet could easily be interpreted as an "insult" to the CSU, and Strauss was slow to say so publicly. Even before the government was sworn in the Bavarian called it provisional, "transitional," capable of lasting only until the election.

What course of events could alter the situation in Strauss' favor? The press is unanimous on this score: Only the total removal of the FDP from the political stage and the formation of a "pure" coalition of the CDU/CSU conservative parties.

Without doubt, the composition of the new government promises changes in the country. The "new people" who have taken up key posts are very different from their predecessors in the SPD/FDP Cabinet. You have the inveterate conservative Rainer Barzel, nicknamed "the old Prussian." It was he who tried back in 1972, albeit unsuccessfully, to replace Willy Brandt as chancellor on the basis of a parliamentary vote. It was he who was instructed in October this year to propose to parliament a vote of no confidence in Schmidt's government. In the new Cabinet Barzel is in charge of relations with the GDR. He occupied the same post in a conservative government 20 years ago. A pilot officer, Barzel fought in the war from 1941 through 1945. Then he became a lawyer and broke into politics. It was from him that the present chancellor inherited the CDU chairmanship in 1973. Isn't Barzel going to go back to the old ways and harden relations with the GDR?

FRG foreign policy is also likely to bear the mark of the personalities of the people who are now running it. Genscher is in charge, having switched from the Social Democrats to the conservatives. His deputy is no longer from the SPD but the CDU.

Dr Friedrich Zimmermann, Strauss' "righthand man," the only one of the CSU people to be given real power, heads the Interior Ministry. The other day Zimmermann said that he had outlasted all the FRG chancellors and presidents. A former Reichswehr lieutenant, he joined the CSU soon after his return from the front and became party general secretary. A man who has been deeply interested in military matters for a long time, he was even a serious contender for the Defense Ministry, but at the last moment the CDU kept the ministry for itself.

On handing over the cabinet office keys to the new chancellor, Schmidt said that this was the first time that the FRG had had such a young man at the helm. H. Kohl was a youngster of 11-15 during the war. Since the comparisons have begun, let us continue them. West Germans are lamenting the fact that the fall of the Schmidt Cabinet marks the end of the period started by Willy Brandt. He was the first and so far the only FRG chancellor to have once participated in the resistance against Fascism and to have been driven out of Germany by the Nazis. The present FRG political leaders attitude to the last war to a considerable extent governs their feel for the real problems of today's world and the dangers threatening it.

Incidentally, Manfred Werner has become FRG defense minister. Born in 1934, he was a child during the war. Later Werner, the lawyer, became a major in the Bundeswehr. Where will this CDU military expert lead the country now that he is minister? One remembers Werner's view that "NATO's geographical frontiers are obsolete...."

Why did the Social Democrats lose power? Formally, because they were left in the lurch by their FDP partner, which switched to a coalition with the CDU/CSU. But there had been talk of the FDP's "quitting" a long time before, and the Social Democrats were constantly losing ground at local level.

When did the storm break? Maybe on 6 June in Hamburg, when the SPD suffered a failure in its traditional bastion. It was in local elections there that the FDP collapsed: It fell below the 5-percent mark, letting the "Greens" onto the political stage ahead of it.

The Social Democrats lost power when a number of unfavorable factors coincided. In conditions of a deepening economic crisis, increasing unemployment, rising inflation and faced with the threat of a further economic recession, they began gradually to reduce expenditure on social needs to try to eliminate the budget deficit. The conflicts with the FDP since last year flared up precisely as a result of this: At the expense of which social strata do you patch up the budget? The FDP was for protecting the interests of small businesses. The SPD was aware that the dismantling of social gains might alienate the working people from the party. The trade union leaders' opposition to the chancellor became more and more strident.

But the crucial role in the decline of SPD prestige was played by adherence to the NATO "missile decision." In the past 3 years the SPD leadership had plenty of time to examine the urgent appeals by a number of eminent Social Democrats for the abandonment of the "missile decision" as dangerous, absurd and contrary to the interests of the FRG people. But they would not listen to Eppler, Lafontaine or Gaus, although their arguments were logical and cogent.

Now, after the defeat, many SPD figures are saying that they are expecting a strengthening of its ranks and consistent implementation of the principles of Social Democracy. The radical youth and the intelligentsia are again feeling the pull of the SPD. One of the party's latest recruits is the country's famous writer Guenter Grass.

The Bonn political drama is far from over. West Germans will have the final say in less than 6 months' time.

RPP Commentary

LD191652 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1530 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In connection with the first government statement by the new FRG chancellor, political observers in Moscow are also turning their attention to other statements in the FRG on the question of foreign policy. The opinion is being formed that rightwing forces in the FRG are (?consolidating) themselves and attempting to use the new coalition's entry into power to have detente fall into oblivion or even bury it.

Thus the remark by the CSU [Christian Social Union] chief and premier of Bavaria, Franz-Josef Strauss, did not go unnoticed. He said that the position of pseudoneutrality between Washington and Moscow should end. It is not difficult to guess that pseudo-neutrality means the policy of detente. Here it is appropriate to ask: Has detente, which is presently under such heavy attack from rightwing forces of all hues in the FRG, brought the slightest harm to the FRG or Europe as a whole?

Hasn't detente and cooperation between the FRG and the socialist countries become an important factor in implementing an independent foreign policy vis-a-vis the United States, among other things? Didn't the solid economic cooperation with Eastern Europe give the FRG the possibility of providing hundreds of thousands of people with jobs, solving a whole series of economic problems, and drawing on more varied sources of fuel, energy, raw materials and markets? These are real aspects, but they by no means constitute pseudoneutrality.

At present, attention in Moscow is also focused on a statement by Foreign Minister Genscher to the effect that he did not like the policy of maintaining an equal distance in relation to the United States and the Soviet Union. What kind of distance is recommended then?

Judging by the opinions of a range of people intent on conducting a crusade against detente, there is talk only of deviating from this stance in the direction of the United States -- that is, in the direction of extending nuclear confrontation in Europe. Such opinions must be guarded against: This is not just a matter of synthetic toys, but of 600 new nuclear missiles, which, if stationed, can only remove Europe from its (?present way of life, that of peacetime), and bring it closer to the perilous brink of nuclear catastrophe.

From the type of statements presently heard in the FRG, one gains the impression that many people in that country [word indistinct] despite the rich and varied experiences gathered in the process of detente and the multilateral and beneficial cooperation between East and West Europe. Many people would like to blindly follow Washington while sacrificing the FRG's national interests. That, at any rate, is the conclusion one draws from an analysis of the views stated by certain West German politicians.

FRENCH JOURNAL ECHOES U.S. ANTISOCIALIST VIEWS

LD121954 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 12 Oct 82

["Echoing Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The French journal DEFENSE NATIONALE has joined the irritated and bellicose anti-Polish, antisocialist chorus which is sounding in Washington and some other NATO capital cities. The French publication, which represents the interests of a certain part of military circles of France, you see, is displeased with the state of affairs in the sovereign socialist country the government of which is striving to normalize the situation, to create conditions for normal development of socio-political and economic activities.

Moreover: DEFENSE NATIONALE believes that the development of events in the Polish People's Republic is evidence of... "Western weakness" and advocates that this "weakness" be overcome without delay. How? The recipe, it turns out, is simple: "to radically revise the rules of the game, to declare in no uncertain terms about the Western right to carry out undisguised interference into affairs of the Eastern camp, to give up Yalta, to give up Helsinki, to widen efforts in the military sphere."

Exactly this way, no more and no less!

In other words, obvious is the direct call to destroy everything positive that was attained in Europe in the course of the post-war arrangement, to destroy the very foundation of detente, which was established and consolidated in the Helsinki accords as a result of tremendous, complicated and long work, owing to the efforts of many states, to step on the path of heightening confrontation and reckless escalation of the arms race.

The recipe is "radical" indeed -- but it is not new, it is far from being new, and it was devised by no means in Paris, where the DEFENSE NATIONALE editorial board has its headquarters but on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is nobody else but Washington, which stakes on "power play" in politics, which seeks, cost what it may, to attain military, strategic superiority in order to dictate its will to other countries and peoples, declares that allegedly "detente is dead." Resorting to the method of pressure and arms twisting, Washington seeks to make West European NATO member states to "catch up with" the United States in the arms race. Washington seeks to disrupt those countries' traditional goodneighbourly mutually beneficial links with the East, absolutely disregarding the damage that such a course would inflict upon their national interests.

The call for interference into affairs of sovereign socialist states is neither an invention of DEFENSE NATIONALE. The U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, which do not lose the hope to "press socialism" have long been trying to carry out such interference, by grossly flouting the U.N. Charter, the generally recognized norms of international law and the self-same Helsinki accords, the renunciation of which is advocated by the French journal.

The evidence of that is, say, U.S. President Reagan's speech at British Parliament in which he called for a new "crusade" against socialism, isn't it? The evidence of that is the recent "Polish statement" of the U.S. President, isn't it? in which he pounced a heap of abuse and threats on the government and parliament of the Polish People's Republic which adopted a new law on the trade unions, and tried to instruct them how they should conduct their affairs.

Thus, gentlemen from DEFENSE NATIONALE made no discoveries in their opus. They did not invent any "new rules of the game" and only acted in the role of apologists and yesmen of Washington's aggressive imperialist circles, the foes of detente. This is an unseemly role, to say outright.

DANGERS OF U.S. STRATEGY FOR EUROPE NOTED

LD130904 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 13 Oct 82

["Washington's Dangerous Plans for Western Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- The perfidy of Washington's present-day military strategy is rooted "in the assumption that if it comes to confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the allies should take the blow, shielding their boss on the other side of the Atlantic," the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] writes in its October issue.

According to the article, they would like not only to turn Western Europe "into a U.S. strategic outpost and a sort of atomic shooting range but also to drag it into any conflict taking place in the Middle East or the southern Atlantic, in the Indian Ocean or in any other place on the globe."

The journal points out that "the dangerous character of Washington's strategy is becoming increasingly obvious. This is illustrated, in particular, by the double game of U.S. diplomacy in conducting dialogue with the Soviet Union on such important problems as the lowering of the level of nuclear armaments in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic arms."

"If we are to believe Washington's official rhetoric, the Americans are really trying to achieve 'radical reductions' of both types of nuclear weapons. But in practice, especially if we take note of certain statements made on the other side of the Atlantic, the Soviet-American contacts on the shores of Lake Geneva are for Washington merely diversionary manoeuvres intended to calm at least slightly the worried public and to delude the people who have not yet seen through the plans of the American leaders," the journal continues.

But the further the harder it is to achieve, according to INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, [sentence as received] twelve former NATO generals and admirals, among them John Marshall Lee of the United States, Michael von Meyenfeldt of the Netherlands, Nino Pasti of Italy, Antoine Sanguinette of France, Michael Harbottle of Britain and Gerd Bastian of West Germany, have stated in Bonn: We are asking ourselves, with growing worry on the basis of our knowledge of military circumstances, what security gains do responsible politicians expect from the deployment of new nuclear systems in Western Europe?

U.S. SEEN ABUSING ITALIAN INTERESTS

LD182250 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The Italian Government has asked Washington to explain the seizure in New York of parts for the gas turbines manufactured by the Nuovo Pignone Company. A statement by the Foreign Ministry published in Rome describes this action as dangerous. This is what our observer Anatoliy Yuryev has to say about this measure taken by the American Administration and the Italian reaction to it:

Washington's anti-Italian action fits in quite well with the general American strategy of bullying allies and taking a harsh attitude toward their economic interests. Naturally, the Americans speak of political motives and not economic reasons for their actions. But people in the West European countries are talking more and more about these matters. According to the West German weekly DIE TAT, the United States can force the companies of Western Europe to the brink of ruin and exclude them from competition in the international markets. In fact, while the Soviet share in U.S. foreign trade is not significant -- and this fact was stressed several times in Italy -- for the West European countries the loss of Soviet orders would mean a considerable increase in unemployment and a further drop in economic activity. Therefore, it is not surprising that the policy of sabotaging signed contracts meets with the firm opposition of business circles and representatives of workers organizations in Italy.

Washington has always interpreted in a loose way such concepts as the sovereignty of the allied countries and their national dignity. For this reason, the American ruling circles give Rome no peace in many spheres which fall exclusively under its jurisdiction, whether they be economic, military or political. Thus, Italy has been asked to install in its territory the most modern American weapons and to provide new military bases. Italy has been constantly asked to increase its military expenditure. In the name of the Atlantic concept, what is being asked is nothing less than obedience to American policy and submission to American interests. All this happened even before Reagan. But under the present American Administration, interference in Italian affairs has reached as abusive a level as the seizure of goods belonging to an Italian state firm.

Perhaps such a situation would not have arisen if Italy had made use more often of its ability to resist in order to oppose such interference. In fact, the country's ruling circles yield to pressure from overseas too often. Unlike in the other countries of Western Europe, incoherence was also shown in the matter of the gas for pipes contract. It is enough to recall the so-called pause for reflection on the supplies of Soviet gas. I believe that if Rome did not show itself to be so weak so often vis-a-vis the abusive attitude of its ally, then perhaps we would not have had such shameless treatment of Italian interests.

U.S. ANGERS 'MOST LOYAL ALLY' THATCHER

LD122323 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1953 GMT 12 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Another report from Britain: The Government of Great Britain has asked the United States if it can buy 15 F-4 Phantom jet fighters. London needs these aircraft to strengthen its military positions around the Falkland Islands, which Britain is striving to keep as a colonial possession. Quite unexpectedly for the British, the Pentagon is delaying a reply to this seemingly routine request. Of course, it is not that the Reagan administration does not approve of the Thatcher government's imperial ways. During the Falklands war the United States supplied Britain with everything it wanted, and is continuing to support it now in this matter. But, as has become clear, the delaying tactics by the Pentagon are connected with the Reagan government's dissatisfaction with the sale by Britain to the Soviet Union of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Washington is continuing to exert unprecedented pressure on its Western partners, demanding that they renege on mutually advantageous already-signed agreements. By these impudent actions, the White House has made even Margaret Thatcher, its most loyal ally in Western Europe, indignant.

TASS VIEWS CARLUCCI'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

LD141842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0842 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Lisbon, 14 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy reports:

Up to the very last moment F. Carlucci's visit to Lisbon was surrounded by secrecy. This is not surprising given that the man involved is a former deputy director of the CIA and today is U.S. first deputy secretary of defense.

Carlucci, an experienced spy and one of the most active workers in the CIA, was from 1975 to 1977 the U.S. ambassador to Portugal. Using blackmail, bribery and provocations he did everything possible to halt the revolutionary process in Portugal which was begun by the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

So what has brought the former ambassador back to Portuguese soil? The visitor himself declared to reporters at the airport that he "intends to discuss with the Portuguese authorities issues of mutual interest, meet his friends and simply relax."

According to reports in the local press, the first deputy U.S. secretary of defense will have meetings in Lisbon with the president of the republic, Ramalho Eanes, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Melo Egidio, Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and members of the government. These negotiations focus on two issues: the Namibia problem and the extension of the U.S. lease on the Lajes Air Base (in the Azores). Carlucci's aim, it is reported, is to persuade the Portuguese "to use their links and influence in Africa" to "persuade" Angola to agree to the Western "Contact Group" plan for a settlement of the conflict in southern Africa. In exchange he is empowered to promise advantageous terms for renewal of the lease on the Lajes base, the agreement on which expires in February 1983.

Meeting With Officials

LD181424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Lisbon, 18 Oct (TASS) -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy reports:

U.S. First Deputy Defense Secretary F. Carlucci has ended his visit to Portugal. Despite the fact that this visit was described as "private", he met with Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic, General N. Melo Egidio, chief of General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao and members of the government.

At a press conference held prior to his departure by air from Lisbon, F. Carlucci told journalists that questions of U.S. military aid to Portugal, which in 1983 should amount to $83 milliion, are in the center of attention of his talks. He admitted that the question of an extension of the lease which the United States holds on the air base at Lajes in the Azores, which expire in February 1983, was also discussed.

F. Carlucci's visit, which was camouflaged as a private one, has given rise to a chorus of protests from Portugal's democratic community. There is nothing surprising in this, if one takes into consideration that in the 1975-1977 period the visitor occupied the post of U.S. ambassador in Lisbon and that he did all he could to stifle the April revolution. His "services" were properly rewarded -- straight from the ambassador's armchair he found himself in the armchair of CIA deputy director and subsequently he was appointed U.S. first deputy defense secretary.

A statement by the information and propaganda department of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee emphasizes that the arrival of the former ambassador and CIA agent is an open provocation against the Portuguese people. F. Carlucci, the document points out, has always been hostile to the antifascist revolution of 1974 and now, in his new position, he continues to interfere in Portugal's internal affairs.

U.S.-GREEK MILITARY TREATY 'NEGATIVE MARK'

LD191356 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Twenty-nine years have elapsed since the signing of the American-Greek military treaty which launched the new stage of American domination in Greece. The coming into force of this treaty, our commentator Ivan Stepanov writes, left its negative mark on the development of Greece for many years to come both in its foreign and domestic policies.

The signing of the treaty was made possible after the so-called Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan had been imposed on Greece, turning the country in effect, into a U.S. protectorate. It was in order to consolidate this status of Greece and legalize their military presence on its soil that the ruling U.S. circles sought the signing of that treaty.

It is not difficult to be convinced of this merely by looking at the clauses of the treaty. One of its articles stresses in particular that the Greek Government grant the U.S. Government the right to use for military purposes the railways and Greek road network as well as sites for the construction of military installations in areas determined by the Atlantic alliance.

It is further stressed in the treaty that the U.S. Armed Forces and their military equipment may freely enter and leave Greece, move about on Greek territory and fly over its land area and territorial waters. At the same time, all these activities are not subject to customs duties and taxes.

In addition to all this, the American militarists gained the right of extraterritoriality. In practice this right means they can engage, without punishment, in all kinds of violations and offend the national honor and self-respect of the Greeks.

Putting the treaty into operation, thus offering the American Pentagon the territory of Greece for virtually control-free use, the United States covered the country with a close-knit network of military and air bases and the Greek ports were transformed into anchorages of the 6th Fleet.

The duration of the American-Greek treaty signed in 1953 expired long ago, but the air and naval bases in Greece continue to operate today. Although preparations are underway for talks on their status, they are being modernized and extended. There are 41 U.S. war bases and many other military installations in operation in Greece today. They are all equipped with modern military technical aids and radio-electronic surveillance gear. In Crete, there is a NATO nuclear polygon [polygono].

The continuing operation of the American war bases in Greece on the basis of the 1953 treaty, whose legality has expired, is causing understandable concern to Greek public opinion. Many Greeks pose the totally understandable question: What guarantees are there that tomorrow these bases will not be used for possible American war adventurism in the eastern Mediterranean and Near and Middle East? In fact, there are no such guarantees.

Quite recently, during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, which took place with the assistance of the United States, the American war bases in Crete were put on combat alert. It is not a coincidence, therefore, that the Greek people and their friends abroad approved the recent statement of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou that Greece must free itself from the dependence created by NATO participation and from the foreign war bases. Stressing the readiness of his government to begin talks with the United States on the war bases at the end of the month, Papandreou said that the American-Greek treaties have a clearly expressed colonial character and, moreover, they do not contribute to Greece's defenses; they meet exclusively the interests of the United States.

This stand by the Greek Government seems to create doubts in Washington about a favorable outcome of the coming American-Greek talks on the status of the American bases in Greece. It is not, therefore, strange that senior U.S. envoys recently paid visits to Greece one after another, and according to reports in the Greek press, are putting unconcealed pressure on Greece with the transparent aim of imposing a new treaty on Greece to preserve the entire network of American bases in the country.

Assessing positively the intention of the Greek Government to implement an independent foreign policy, the Soviet paper PRAVDA wrote recently: Democratic public opinion in Greece stresses that the continuing operation of the foreign bases in the country is creating a threat to friendly states and is contrary to the country's vitally important national interests. It is, therefore, no accident that in Greece the broadest social and political forces are calling on the government with increasing frequency to rid the country of the disastrous chains of the Pentagon.

According to all indications, the Greek prime minister intends to pay attention to these appeals. In a recent speech at a press conference in Kuwait following the conclusion of his official visit there, Andreas Papandreou stated that the aim of the coming talks on the American bases in Greece is to reach agreement on a timescale for their closure as well as on regulations for the operation of some U.S. military installations which will remain temporarily. In the end, Papandreou emphasized, all American bases in Greece must be eliminated.

Carlucci Arrival Noted

LD122354 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Athens October 12 TASS -- The United States continues to exert open pressure on Greece for a new agreement on the preservation of American military bases there. On the eve of Greek-American talks on the issue, scheduled for late October, another high-ranking envoy of Washington, Deputy Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci, has arrived here.

Addressing a Greek parliament meeting, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Harilaos Florakis said: Visits after visits to Greece by high-ranking envoys of the U.S. Government and U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle's declaration that the United States does not worry about the talks on American military bases have disquieted the democratic forces of Greece. The Communist Party of Greece insists on its proposal for a parliamentary discussion of the framework of talks with the U.S. on American bases in Greece, Harilaos Florakis said.

RESULTS OF UK PARTY CONFERENCES ANALYZED

Labor Party Meets

PM111625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Guidelines for Labor"]

[Text] London -- The 81st annual conference of the British Labor Party has been held in Blackpool. It showed that the aggravation of socioeconomic problems in the country is having an increasingly powerful influence on Labor's positions. Many delegates emphasized that the chief task now is to rebuff the Conservatives' promonopoly, anti-worker policy and win over an overwhelming majority of voters to the Labor opposition.

The program approved by the conference envisages measures in the struggle against unemployment, increased capital investment in industrial development and social services, nationalization of a number of major monopoly companies and trade union involvement in enterprise management.

There was discussion of international questions under the sign of angry condemnation of the Tories' militarist course. Many speakers emphasized that the continuing arms buildup, especially the nuclear arms buildup, is leading to a dangerous destabilization of the international situation. Britain's participation in that race imposes a major responsibility on the British Government's shoulders -- a responsibility to its own people and to the peoples of other countries. In a resolution on disarmament questions the delegates rejected the Conservatives' defense policy and advocated Britain's adoption of initiatives on nuclear disarmament.

The forum's participants reaffirmed the Labor Party's determination to seek British withdrawal from the Common Market. In separate resolutions, they condemned Israel's aggressive policy, demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the granting of the latter's right to self-determination within the framework of a sovereign, independent state.

It must be noted that by no means all the resolutions adopted at Blackpool were approved unanimously, as at previous Labor forums. There was intense struggle between the supporters of genuinely democratic changes in the country's life and those who would like essentially to limit themselves merely to a change of political front. Nonetheless, the conference discussion and the political decisions it adopted reaffirmed that the search for a solution to the problems facing the country is continuing in the British labor movement.

Thatcher Speech

LD091430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] The conference of the ruling Conservative Party of Great Britain has ended in Brighton. Here is a commentary by Gennadiy Ariyevich.

By tradition, the conference ended with a speech by Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, head of the Tory Cabinet. It is completely obvious from that speech that the government has no intention, just as before, of taking the opinion of the majority of the British people into account and rejecting its anti-popular policy. In the economic sphere, Thatcher's policy has led to an industrial slump, which is becoming more and more reminiscent of the depression of the 1930's, and to record unemployment which has gone way past the 3 million level. However, Margaret Thatcher, while acknowledging the acuteness of the economic problems, would not acknowledge her own responsibility. While ignoring the plain fact that the number of unemployed in the British Isles has doubled during the period that her Cabinet has been in power, the Prime Minister said that the unemployed are victims of errors made in the past.

Another thing is also clear from subsequent statements by Thatcher: Money is lacking only for the implementation of social programs such as job creation, aid for the unemployed and aged, and the financing of the state health system. For about 5 months now the government has been stubbornly refusing to satisfy the just demands of health workers for a wage increase and higher allocations for the national health system. At the same time, the Tory leaders are not stopping their militarist plans, the arms race and the reequipping of the British fleet with the new U.S. Trident II missiles.

The day of trade union action on September 22 in support of the struggle by the striking health workers, in which millions of white and blue-collar workers from practically all industries of the country took part, was a serious warning to those currently in charge in Whitehall. When the delegates of the Conservative conference in Brightin left the conference hall they were faced by a large demonstration in the street. Participants in the demonstration carried banners with the slogan: "Tory Cabinet out: We need work, not bombs!" That is the British working people's view of the government's policies.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD122346 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- There are very good opportunities available for broadening the scope of trade and economic cooperation between Britain and the Soviet Union. This point was made at a press conference here today by Lord Shackleton, chairman of the Council for Trade With East European Countries. The press conference was devoted to the exhibition of British research instruments, which had opened in the Soviet capital.

The show was organised by Britain's Board for Foreign Trade and the British Association of Factories turning out scientific instruments and is the fourth show of this kind to be mounted here.

Since the first such exhibition in Moscow in 1973, British firms specialising in the manufacture of instruments for research centres, laboratories and public health institutions have given extensive support to the idea of organising regular displays of British-made instrumentation in the Soviet capital. The current exhibition features products of 27 companies.

Lord Shackleton emphasised that the holding of the exhibition in Moscow should be seen as reflecting the wish to consolidate business links between British firms and Soviet organisations in science and technology, which, he said, could facilitate brisker British-Soviet trade as a whole.

David Bitty, trade counsellor of the British embassy in the USSR, reminded the newsmen attending the press conference that Britain remained the only Western country to hold regular exhibitions of its scientific instruments in Moscow. Nearly all firms represented at the exhibition had maintained close contacts with Soviet organisations. Many of them had been successfully doing business with the USSR for a long time and won the reputation of being reliable trading partners.

Sir Ian Sutherland, Britain's ambassador to the USSR, said that his country and the Soviet Union had a number of areas where business cooperation could be developed with success. He spoke highly about the results of the recent meeting in Kishinev of the Soviet-British intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation and expressed the hope that its decisions would provide a fresh impulse to developing bilateral relations on a mutually advantageous basis.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS, CPSU TO RESUME CONTACTS

LD090116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, October 8 (TANJUG) -- Contacts between the French Socialist Party and the Soviet Communist Party which were (?interrupted) last year because of the events in Poland will be resumed. A delegation of French socialists will attend on December 21 the celebration of the 60th anniversary of foundation of the Soviet State. It has been announced in Paris.

The party's national secretary responsible for foreign relations, Jacques Huntzinger, who will head the French delegation said that after the departure of Social Democrats from power in Bonn the French Socialist Party became "the strongest party in power" from the ranks of the socialist international and that such a situation enforces "new responsibilities" upon it.

Moscow, Paris relations, which also included regular exchanges of top level visits, cooled off after the socialist victory in France. Already during the election campaign Francois Mitterrand harshly attacked the conduct of the Soviet Union, especially concerning Afghanistan.

While remaining consistent to its assessments of individual aspects of Soviet state policy, the French Socialist Government (also including four communists) is apparently aware that the time passes and the U.S.-Soviet dialogue persists in spite of all.

Paris considers that the "new situation" is also due to the change in Bonn, with implications still difficult to discern.

FRENCH-SOVIET OUTER SPACE COOPERATION BENEFICIAL

LD190954 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 19 Oct 82

["USSR-France: Cooperation in Outer Space" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Kishinev October 19 TASS -- "The National Centre of Space Exploration of France (CNES) attaches great importance to the expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union," the president of the centre Hubert Curien said in a TASS interview.

Our joint exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes began 15 years ago and produces splendid results, the scientist went on to say. Some 40 big experiments were made during this period and the most important of them undoubtedly was the space flight of a Soviet-French crew. Interesting data on the most diverse spheres of science were obtained during the expedition. The results of the flight were discussed at a conference which recently ended in the capital of Soviet Moldavia. They deserve the highest praise.

Prospects of cooperation between France and the USSR were outlined in Kishinev. Big programmes on the physiology of man, astronomy, exploration of Venus and other planets are to be implemented. I am convinced, the president of the centre said, that cooperation between France and the USSR in the exploration of outer space will promote the advance of science and technology, will strengthen the friendship between the French and Soviet peoples.

USSR, TURKEY SIGN CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

LD191420 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- A programme of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Turkey for 1982-1984 has been signed here today. The programme provides for further extension of relations between the two countries in art, culture, science and sport.

SOLOMENTSEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM FRG VISIT

PM191317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- M.S. Solomentsev has departed for Moscow [from the FRG]. The Soviet guest was seen off at the airport by J. Rau, other members of the [North Rhine-Westphalia] Land government, and V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to the FRG.

M.S. Solomentsev was greeted in Moscow on 12 October by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and other officials.

SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOLDAVIA

LD210156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet-French conference on cooperation in space research for peaceful purposes has ended in the capital of Moldavia. The Soviet delegation to the conference was headed by academician Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of Intercosmos, and the French delegation by Professor Curien, president of the French National Space Research Center. Scientists and specialists summed up the results of joint work and considered the prospects for future cooperation.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE COOPERATION EXAMINED

PM111503 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 October 1982 publishes on page 3 under the headline "Fruitful Partnership" a 1,800-word article by special correspondent V. Golubev on Soviet-Austrian trade cooperation, following the recent Moscow session of the Soviet-Austrian Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Golubev's own visit to Austria. Government officials, firms and ordinary working people, he says, are all favorably disposed to cooperation with the USSR and, moreover, condemn the U.S. embargo policy. This is a token of Austria's neutrality and openness to both East and West.

BRIEFS

DUESSELDORF EXHIBITION CLOSES -- The USSR trade-industrial exhibition closed in Duesseldorf today. During the exhibition representatives of Soviet Foreign trade organizations and West German firms signed contracts worth a total of DM1 billion. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 82 LD]

U.S. SEEN INCREASING PRESENCE IN GULF REGION

Draper Visit

LD202020 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 20 Oct 82

["The Danger of U.S. Hegemony" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

News agencies have reported from Washington that Morris Draper, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, is to make another tour of the Middle East this week as a special envoy of U.S. President Reagan. The commander of the 6th American Fleet is due to arrive in Beirut today to inspect American Marine units which are part of the international force in Lebanon. These are indications that Washington is starting another round of activities to intensify and expand U.S. penetration into the Middle East and Persian Gulf area. The logical pretext is the tragedy of Lebanon, the victim of the Israeli aggression prepared and carried out with the blessing of the present American Administration. The Lebanese problems, however, interest the U.S. Government only as far as they can be exploited for American strategic aims in the region, for stronger U.S. presence in the Arab world.

Oil and the attractive position of the region as a military bridgehead for U.S. hegemony are the chief motives behind the Reagan administration's Middle East policy.

Middle East oil is a source of enormous profits for American oil monopolies. This is why the U.S. ruling circles have openly declared they would not stop short of war "to defend U.S. interests" in the region. The Middle East and Gulf area is also regarded by Washington as a theatre of confrontaton with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of active opposition to Arab countries' strengthening their national independence and conducting social reforms.

Oil is used by Washington also as a pretext for the artificial whipping up of war hysteria and the foundation of its hegemonistic slogan of "securing and defending vital U.S. interests." The U.S. Administration is trying to justify its aggressive anti-Arab policies by references to an alleged "threat" to the interests of Arab countries and the United States itself on the part of the Soviet Union. It is well-known, however, that the USSR threatens nobody and does not claim the wealth of other nations. Historical experience has shown that the real danger (and this has been demonstrated again by the tragedy of Lebanon) stems from the United States and its "strategic partner" -- Israel. The alliance of imperialism and Zionism poses the main threat to the Arab nations. Now the United States is making efforts to establish colonial domination and military, political and economic hegemony in the region. It is to this end that it is in a hurry to reinforce its strategic presence there.

AWACS Deal

LD202210 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary; from the "Window of the Arab World" program presented by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] It is known after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran the United States has begun to depend less on its agents and more on a direct U.S. military presence. The Rapid Deployment Force is being formed for this purpose and a network of military bases is being built in Egypt, Oman, Sudan and Somalia. The United States also wants to own military bases in other countries and in particular in the Arab Gulf, a region which was declared vital to the United States. The leadership of those countries, however, do not accept these proposals from Washington with happiness and pleasure.

The United States is seeking new ways of implementing its plan, of achieving its objectives and guaranteeing military infiltration of the Arab Gulf region. One method is the expansion of U.S. military supplies to foreign countries by all possible means, a matter which leads to the presence of U.S. military personnel in countries which buy U.S. weapons.

American militarists are carrying out the tasks of the Pentagon in securing U.S. interests in the region. In this context special attention is shown in the AWACS system and flying radar apparatus, considered the eyes and ears of the Pentagon. We mentioned the AWACS system on the occasion of the defense ministers's meeting of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] six member countries held recently in Riyadh to coordinate a unified strategy in the field of collective defense. The meeting discussed the proposal to use U.S. aircraft which are equipped with the AWACS system in Saudi Arabia. The United States has sold Saudi Arabia five AWACS aircraft costing $5.8 billion in addition to other types of military equipment.

The aim is not to guarantee the security of Saudi Arabia, of course, as officially announced; Washington believed that sending arms to Saudi Arabia provides the opportunity for the consolidation of U.S. military infiltration of Saudi Arabia. In this context Caspar Weinberger, head of the Pentagon, said that the United States will in return for arms gain projects in Saudi Arabia, although those projects would not be considered military bases. The sale of U.S. military hardware will lead to the sending of U.S. military personnel to Saudi Arabia to service this hardware. President Reagan said in his message to the leader of the majority Republican Party in the Senate concerning the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia that this practically means U.S. participation in the operation of the Saudi AWACS aircraft until approximately the 1990's.

Thus the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia has in fact become a U.S. maneuver through which it has won the opportunity to consolidate its military presence and build military bases in the country where it had no right to do so. It is worth mentioning that the AWACS deal provides for the sharing of the information gathered with the United States, which thus secures for itself total supervision of the use of this information. It is by no means a coincidence that the AWACS aircraft did not notice the Israeli aircraft which violated Saudi airspace during the air raid against the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad.

All this indicates that the United States shows alleged interest in the security of Arab countries in the Arab Gulf, terrorizes their leaderships with the alleged Soviet danger and draws these countries with its weapons, thus working within the context of its global strategy which provides for the consolidation of U.S. military presence in the region and preparedness for open military intervention in their affairs.

RESULTS OF AL-JUMAYYIL VISIT TO U.S. VIEWED

Increased Aid

LD201746 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Amin al-Jumayyil, recently elected as Lebanon's president and who is now in the United States, has spoken in the UN Security Council, appealing to the world community to help Lebanon, destroyed by Israel with the aid of American bombs. Here he is on your screens at the Security Council session.

American observers put it bluntly by saying that Al-Jumayyil has arrived to ask for American aid, including military aid. It is considered that a total of $10-12 billion will be required to rebuild Lebanon. The Lebanese president in addition would like to restore the national armed forces capability of keeping order in the country after Israeli and Syrian troops and the PLO armed units have left.

Al-Jumayyil flew in a U.S. Marine helicopter from New York to Washington, where he conducted negotiations with Secretary of State Shultz. It is reported that the United States has already decided to increase aid to Lebanon by $30 million. Israelis receiving from the United States this year $2.7 billion for military and civilian needs.

Al-Jumayyil is the second Near East statesman to negotiate with the U.S. secretary of state; Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir was received by him 3 days ago. He demanded that the United States support the Israeli plans for creating a security zone, or more accurately, its zone of occupation in southern Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes: U.S. interests in the Near East are of such vital importance that all the presidents starting at least with Harry Truman have clearly stated that they will resort to anything including war to defend the American position in the Near East. American strategists understand that there is only one military force powerful enough to oppose the Soviet Union in the Near East, which is the Israeli Army. As is known, in Washington's jargon the national liberation and anti-imperialist movement for freedom and democracy is called a Soviet threat, Soviet expansion.

Here are the words of the latest U.S. President, Reagan: Israel is a strategic treasure. Following the overthrow of the shah of Iran Israel remains the only reliable ally of the United States in the Near East. In contrast to other Western oriented states such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Israel is strong. It has a technical and military foundation which enables it to be the loyal friend of the United States, President Reagan said.

Positions Outlined

LD202238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon has had talks in Washington with President Reagan, who pushed his interlocutor hard to accept his own Near East peace initiative, as he calls it. I will briefly summarize the sides' current attitudes toward the Lebanese problem:

Israel promises initially to withdraw its forces to a line withing Lebanese territory 25-33 miles, or 40-45 km, from its northern border. Then, following direct negotiations between the Israeli and Lebanese Armies, this strip of southern Lebanon is supposedly to be held by Lebanese national troops. However, Israel is putting forward a number of demands that would restrict Lebanese sovereignty in that zone if they did not in fact perpetuate the Israeli occupation; there is no certainty that Begin, Sharon and Shamir will in fact withdraw when they promise to leave the occupied lands. They are demanding guarantees form Beirut that there will be no artillery or missiles in the buffer zone, and they would very much like special status to be given there to Israeli-armed Lebanese traitors, separatists, of the not-unknown Major Haddad: That's him on your screens. Israel is insisting on an open border with Lebanon.

But the chief thing is that Israel makes the implementation of this entire plan totally conditional on the withdrawal from Lebanon of the Syrian troops in the Arab peace-keeping forces and of the remaining Palestinian resistance fighters in the north of the country. Tel Aviv further intends that the Palestinians should withdraw first. Here again we might suspect the Israelis of lies and treachery: After the dreadful slaughter in the West Beirut Palestinian refugee camps we know the value of Israeli -- and American -- guarantees of inviolability for the Palestinians who were left defenseless after the evacuation of their armed formations.

Last week Shamir put this plan to Secretary of State Shultz in Washington. The Americans did not agree to all its points. After the Beirut tragedy, for which the entire world holds the United States jointly responsible with Israel, Washington prefers the withdrawal of the Palestinians, Syrian and Israeli units from Lebanon to be simultaneous. The importance of American-Israeli disagreements should not be overestimated: They are private, as it were of a family nature. The Israeli spokesman said as much:

There is no recrimination between the two countries; Shamir's talks with Shultz were not polemical. The United States will continue to give Israel aid, including an outright gift of over $1 billion.

In all this the Americans have not as yet brought out any plan of their own for a Lebanese settlement; they are waiting for President al-Jumayyil to go to Washington to clarify the Lebanese viewpoint. In principle it comes down to this: Lebanese sovereignty must be fully restored throughout its territory, there must be a complete cease-fire, the national armed forces must be reinforced and a start must be made on rebuilding the country. But how can this be achieved in practice in the face of the Israeli-American alliance? We shall probably discover in the next few days what specific plans are being drawn up for that after Amin al-Jumayyil's talks in Washington. Today Al-Jumayyil arrived in Paris where he is to hold talks with President Mitterrand of France.

On Friday Reagan will receive an Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan II of Morocco, which will include the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. They intend to urge the United States to use its powerful levers of pressure on Israel to bring closer the implementation of the famous eight-point peace plan formulated by Arab countries at the Fes summit. Another delegation, including PLO representatives, Jordan and Algeria is to visit Moscow, Paris and Beijing for the same purpose.

ISRAELIS INTENSIFY REPRESSION IN LEBANON

LD201510 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 10 TASS -- To provoke a new outbreak of internecine clashes in mountainous Lebanon and thus to get an excuse for continuing Israeli occupation of this area, Tel Aviv is doing everything it can to prevent the introduction of units of the Lebanese regular army into the area. The commander of the Israeli army grouping in mountainous Lebanon warned the local population that Israeli troops will remain in this area, specifically in the city of Alayh and its suburbs for an indefinite period of time.

Israeli aggressor troops are still staying in immedate proximity to the Lebanese capital, in the area of Beirut International Airport. Local political circles call attention to the continued Israeli military presence in mountainous Lebanon and in the suburbs of Beirut despite the American guarantees that the Israelis will pull out of these areas. Some observers regard this as an indication that Tel Aviv and Washington coordinate their actions.

Israeli troops intensified their campaign of terror and repression in the occupied Lebanese territory in the last twenty-four hours. Israeli units surrounded Tyre on Tuesday. They searched homes and made wholesale arrests in the city and its suburbs. They also cut fruit trees on large areas in the environs of Tyre.

LEBANESE CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI POLICY

LD202154 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 20 TASS -- The Lebanese Communist Party has urged more vigorous resistance to the Israeli invaders. It has issued a statement in the city of An-Nabatiyah and in other areas of south Lebanon, saying that the occupation of the country, including its southern part, is part of the American-Israeli plan of establishing domination over all the Middle East area. Under this scenario, Tel Aviv has played the role of a political, economic and cultural policeman in Lebanon.

The aggressor's attempts to plunge Lebanon in an era of civil war are countered by the desire of its popular masses for national unity and cessation of intercommunal strife, from which only the Israeli invaders can profit. The population of Lebanon also resolutely rejects Tel Aviv's demand for a "normalisation" with their country.

All that the Lebanese want is to liberate their homeland from enemy occupation, to ensure genuine sovereignty for their state and to restore democratic freedoms.

Implementation of these objectives, the statement says, necessitates joint participation in the liberation struggle by all political forces and creation of a broad resistance. To achieve practical unity of all the Lebanese people it is necessary to set aside political, ideological and religious differences and to apply all efforts to end enemy occupation.

The Communist Party has called for the convocation of a general patriotic congress in the south of Lebanon to be attended by all political forces, to work out a joint programme of liberating the occupied areas and releasing all the detainees from Israeli jails.

ALL-ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION VISIT

LD201304 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A delegation of the All-Arab People's Congress, led by its General Secretary 'Umar al-Hamdi, stayed in the Soviet Union from October 9 to 19 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation included Georges Batal, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Sayah, member of the National Council of Palestine, and other public figures.

The delegates were received at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. They also held talks at the Soviet Solidarity Committee.

The delegation travelled to Tashkent where they attended a meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and was received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

During the meetings and talks held representatives of the Soviet public expressed solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all Arab patriots opposed to Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon, and criticised the American Administration for its connivance at Israeli crimes on Lebanese soil.

The vigorous efforts of the All-Arab People's Congress to mobilise the Arab patriotic forces and broad masses for repulsing the aggressive encroachments of imperialism and Zionism were positively assessed at these meetings.

The delegates were informed about the firm and principled stand and practical actions of the Soviet Union in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and Syria in repelling Israel's aggression and about numerous actions taken by the Soviet public in solidarity with the courageous defenders of Lebanon and West Beirut.

Representatives of the Soviet and Arab public demanded an immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of that sovereign state and an end to armed provocations against Syria. Solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people and their vanguard, the Palestine Liberation Organizatin, was emphasized.

The two sides agreed that close cohesion and united actions by the progressive national patriotic Arab forces, and the strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship and all-round cooperation are an important factor for a successful opposition to American-Israeli expansion in the Middle East.

On behalf of broad Arab public circles 'Umar al-Hamdi thanked the Soviet people and their leadership for their invariable and effective solidarity with the just liberation struggle of the Arab peoples.

During the talks the two sides reaffirmed their desire for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet public and the All-Arab People's Congress.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES PDRY INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD201952 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, secretary and candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, has received the PDRY industry minister, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. The Yemeni guest brought Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the OPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, a letter from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY.

During a conversation held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, questions of relations between the USSR and PDRY were discussed. The PDRY ambassador to the Soviet Union also took part in the talks.

COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV-MENGISTU TALKS SUMMARIZED

PM191335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "For the Unity of Anti-imperialist forces"]

[Text] Foreign mass media are paying great attention to the Soviet-Ethiopian talks being held in Moscow. Commenting on the speeches exchanged by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, prominent politicians and public figures in various countries and the press are stressing that the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its unbending will to consolidate peace and the people's security and has advocated the speediest, full elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism, and expressed the wish that Africa should be a continent of national independence, peace, goodneighborliness and prosperity.

"Soviet-Ethiopian Friendly Relations Are in the Ascendant," was the headline of the report published in the Ethiopian HERALD. The newspaper notes that cooperation between the two countries -- Ethiopia and the USSR -- is becoming deeper and more diverse, and that bilateral agreements and understandings are being implemented consistently. The Ethiopian people received with profound satisfaction L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union will unfailingly support socialist Ethiopia.

From their own experience the independent African countries are convinced, Ethiopia's ADDIS ZEMAN writes, of the justness of L.I. Brezhnev's words that Washington would like to throw back the liberated peoples, to take away the gains achieved by them in long and difficult struggle and to nullify their role in world politics. In contrast to this neocolonialist course of U.S. imperialism the Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed is struggling resolutely to prevent Africa's transformation into a region of political confrontation and is giving full support to the African peoples' struggle to remove all military bases from the continent and to turn it into a nonnuclear zone. This constructive Soviet position finds full understanding and support among all African peoples and throughout the world.

The Soviet leader, India's PTI Agency stresses, expressed the conviction that the rebuff to encroachments on the African countries' sovereignty and national interests can be successful if those countries display unity and cohesion in defense of their rights and if they are able to rely on the solidarity and support of all present-day anti-imperialist forces.

During the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Syria's SANA Agency reports, the firm belief was expressed that the antipopular course of the forces of imperialism, reaction and neocolonialism enflaming bloody conflicts in the Near and Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia must be countered by the unity and solidarity of all peace-loving countries and peoples and their will to prevent a nuclear holocaust and defend their legitimate interests and rights.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is vivid evidence of the Soviet Union's unfailing support progress, Asuncion Caballerd Mendez, chairman of the Peruvian-Soviet Association for Cultural Ties, has stated. Washington would like to take away the developing states' gains achieved in a long and difficult struggle. However, these sinister schemes are doomed to fail.

The talks held in Moscow confirmed the broadly common viewpoints of the USSR and Ethiopia, the CSSR's RUDE PRAVO stressed. Both Moscow and Addis Ababa are guided in their policy by the common ideals of peace, socialism and international solidarity.

The economic difficulties being experienced by the majority of developing countries are graphic evidence of the correctness of the Soviet leader's comment that imperialism is increasingly drawing these countries into debt enslavement and shamelessly exploiting their natural wealth, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND [GDR] points out.

The objective, in-depth assessment of the political situation on the African Continent contained in the Soviet leader's speech is also of topical significance for the Latin American peoples, Cuban Radio points out. The people of the island of freedom fully support the USSR's policy -- a policy of peace, socialism and international solidarity. Cuba wholly approves the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and in particular L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact should make a statement on the nonextension of those alliances' spheres of operations to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

SCHOLAR RETURNING FROM AFRICAN TOUR INTERVIEWED

LD201702 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- "The people of Africa are ever more deeply aware of the danger of imperialism unleashing a nuclear war", a TASS correspondent has been told by Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Africa. The scholar has recently returned from a tour of African countries where he met with public figures, politicians and academics, and discussed current problems of war and peace.

"In the past, the continent was not in the mainstream, so to speak, of struggle against the nuclear threat waged so activiely by nations of Europe, including the Soviet Union. Now the struggle against the nuclear arms race, for world disarmament and security is also mounting in Africa", Anatoliy Gromyko said.

Recent international developments and the desire of the U.S. Administration to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, its dangerous plans to deploy new nuclear missiles and new chemical weapons in Western Europe, allegedly for defence from a "Soviet threat", give rise to understandable concern among the nations of the world.

"An increasing number of people in developing countries have come to realize that the arms race is detrimental to the solution of pressing social and economic problems", he continued. "The expenditure that goes on amassing and modernising mass annihilation weapons could be used, and this is what the Soviet Union is actively working for, to improve the living conditions of working people in many countries and to solve such problems as development of education and health services and elimination of unemployment".

Sober-minded people in Africa are ever more sharply aware of the fact that the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO use the pretext of defending their vital interest to cover up their desire to establish world domination, to set newly independent countries against the socialist community, Anatoliy Gromyko said.

"The African nations", he stressed, "should remember that a nuclear war, if unleashed by Washington which refuses to undertake the pledge of not being the first to use nuclear weapons as has been done by the Soviet Union, would constitute an enormous threat to them. In many countries of the continent, which lack elementary medical services, even small doses of radioactivity could kill millions", the Soviet academic said. "One must not forget that the racist Republic of South Africa does not conceal its nuclear ambitions and also refuses to outlaw nuclear weapons. All this cannot fail to cause profound apprehension among intelligent people about the present and future of human civilisation", he concluded by saying.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED IN ECUADOR

LD210902 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Quito October 21 TASS -- A state of emergency has been imposed and constitutional guarantees suspended as of today, in accordance with the decree of the President of Ecuador Oswaldo Hurtado. Orders of the ministers of the defence and the interior were issued to prohibit manifestations and assemblies. Curfew is in effect as of 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. These measures were taken on the eve of the 24-hour national strike of protest against "economic measures" of the government, which entailed a sharp rise in the cost of living in the country.

U.S. TO PROVIDE MILITARY AID TO CHILE

LD210858 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Washington is going to lift the last, purely formal restrictions on U.S. military aid to the Pinochet military fascist junta in Chile, according to the prestigious mass organization calling itself the Council for the Affairs of the Western Hemisphere. This has actually been confirmed by A. Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, who spoke to journalists here. U.S. military aid to Chile was formally suspended in 1977 because of the pressure of the U.S. and world public outraged by fascist terror in that country.

It is rumoured that the U.S. Department of State intends shortly after the congressional elections in November to announce that human rights have all but made "progress" under the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, which supposedly entitled the junta to free and unrestricted U.S. military aid. Some time ago the Reagan administration pulled a similar trick with El Salvador, assuring the U.S. Congress that the situation with human rights had improved in that Central American country, although precisely at that time the terror of the armed forces and paramilitary fascist organizations against the civilian population had dramatically escalated.

The Reagan administration intends to vouch for the Pinochet dictatorship before the Congress at a time when the junta has launched even harsher repressions against the progressive sections of the Chilean population. Altogether 837 politically motivated arrests were made in Chile during the first six months of 1982. As many of 65 cases of torture of political prisoners in the secret centres of the Chilean security service were documentally confirmed between January and July this year. The expulsion of "politically untrustworthy" persons is practised on a large scale: By now the number of Chilean political emigres has exceeded 300,000.

BRIEFS

UZBEKS VISIT NICARAGUA -- A group of Uzbek agricultural experts have departed for Nicaragua to assist this friendly country in developing its agriculture. This is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's aid to the peoples of the developing countries. Uzbek experts are helping the peoples of the developing countries in the establishment of [words indistinct] installations, state farms and industrial establishments. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Oct 82 GF]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL NOTES CPSU OCTOBER SLOGANS

PM201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the October Anniversary"]

[Text] That unforgettable October day in 1917 was the birthday of the world's first state of workers and peasants and the start of a new era in mankind's history. Today millions of people on our planet follow the path illuminated by the ideas of Great October.

Yesterday the press published the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They summon the working people of the land of the soviets to new achievements, focus their attention on the key avenues of creative labor and call on the peoples to defend world peace.

We are marking this year's Great October anniversary on the eve of another noteworthy date -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. These two historic events are linked by indissoluble bonds. The birth of the USSR was the result of the victory of the proletarian revolution. It shattered the chains of social and national oppression and inspired all our country's peoples to independent historical creativity. The CPSU Central Committee slogans note that the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is a festival of international unity, friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples.

"The 20th century has brought more changes than any previous century," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "And no country has made a more weighty contribution to these changes than the USSR -- the motherland of Great October and the first country of victorious socialism. Lenin's invincible banner has been raised over it for more than 6 decades now!"

At present our people are steadily implementing, under this banner, the plans for communist building elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Creation and peace -- that is the aim of their day-to-day work. Soviet people see it as their patriotic and international duty to work shock-fashion. That means working efficiently and to a high standard, increasing labor productivity and ensuring economic management. There is a warm response for the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

Working people of the Soviet Union, raise higher the banner of socialist competition for the fulfilment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets!

May our great multinational motherland grow even stronger, richer and more beautiful!

To this end we are today resolving complex, large-scale tasks. The implementation of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum is a nationwide cause. The production forces of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East are developing and the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad has become a bright chapter in the country's story. And there are many such sites of achievements on the map of our boundless motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans are addressed to every detachment of Soviet working people. The motherland expects from workers in the fuel and power industry more oil, gas, coal and electricity. For metallurgists, the main thing is to improve production technology, improve quality and expand the production of economical output.

For machine builders, the task is to create reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation. For the builders of gas pipelines and gas industry workers it is the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and speediest assimilation of the capacities of new gas pipelines. Consumer goods production and the services sphere require daily attention.

The party calls on working people in the agroindustrial complex to accelerate the intensification of agricultural production, strive to reliably supply the country with food and agricultural raw materials and increase the rate of the Nonchernozem's transformation. The paramount concern is to increase grain production and ensure the thrifty utilization of land, machinery, fertilizers, manpower and financial resources. All that has been grown this year must be preserved and used for the people's benefit. Livestock raising is a shock front in the countryside.

Success in any matter depends on people. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain an appeal to working people to create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance and high responsibility for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. An example of this attitude to the task is set by Red Banner collectives, frontrunners and innovators. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments are called upon to introduce their experience more energetically.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans address words to young men and women; to working women; to mothers; to Soviet servicemen; to party and labor veterans; to scientists; personalities in literature and art; and workers in culture, the people's education and health care. It is the duty of workers on the ideological front to take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and to cultivate in every Soviet person communist ideological commitment and an active life stance.

The noble aims of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the Peace Program for the Eighties enjoy tremendous prestige throughout the world. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain an appeal to the peoples of the world to be vigilant, to resolutely rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism, to curb the arms race, to uphold and deepen detente and to eliminate the threat of war.

All progressive mankind and our friends abroad are preparing to mark the October holiday together with the Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to Communist and workers' parties and the peoples of socialist countries.

Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is indissoluble. The Soviet people's cohesion around their tried and tested vanguard -- the Communist Party -- is monolithic. The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan ring out inspiredly all over the country:

Under Lenin's banner, under the Communist Party's leadership, forward, to the victory of communism!

ROMANOV ADDRESSES OBKOM PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

PM201111 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 pp 1-3

[LENTASS report: "High Efficiency for Agricultural Production" under the rubric "Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Excerpt] A Leningrad CPSU obkom plenum was held yesterday at the Smolnyy.

Measures to improve the efficiency of arable and livestock farming in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom, delivered the report.

From Comrade G.V. Romanov's Report

Comrades:

The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is drawing to a close. On the eve of these important dates, intensive work is underway over the country's entire landscape to fulfill the plans for economic and social development and implement the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The chief result of the party's and people's creative activity in the post-congress period is that dynamic growth of the country's economic might is being ensure, its defense capability is strengthening, science and culture are progressing steadily and the people's well-being is growing. And though there are difficulties and incompletely solved problems in these areas, which are tremendous in both scale and scope, our country is confidently following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the course of peace and progress.

In the current international situation, which has been appreciably complicated through the fault of aggressive circles of imperialism, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are not relaxing for a single day their efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race.

As is known, the Soviet Union recently put forward important new proposals whose chief aim is to improve the international climate, eliminate dangerous seats of tension and achieve concrete results on the path toward disarmament. This was reaffirmed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the recent celebrations in Baku.

Together with the entire Soviet people, Leningrad city and oblast working people fervently approve and completely support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that tireless continuer of the great Lenin's cause and ardent fighter for peace and people's happiness, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrades:

In determining the main guidelines for the development of the country's national economy for the current 5-year period and for the future the party outlined a broad program to boost the people's well-being on the basis of further improving social production efficiency.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY (1982) PLENUM DECISION AND THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD THROUGH 1990 ADOPTED BY IT ARE ASSUMING FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS COURSE. TODAY, OF COURSE, IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO MAKE AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE FULFILLMENT OF THESE DECISIONS. BUT IT IS ALREADY CLEAR TO EVERYBODY THAT THEY HAVE GENERATED HIGH POLITICAL ACTIVENESS AND LABOR, OPENED UP SCOPE FOR INITIATIVE AND BECOME AN INSPIRING STIMULUS NOT JUST FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BUT ALSO FOR WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM GUIDELINES, THE FOOD PROGRAM AND SUBSEQUENT CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED TO DEVELOP THE OUTLINED COURSE HAVE CREATED AND ARE CREATING AN INCREASINGLY FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR THE GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

At the same time, life teaches that successes in economic building depend to a large extent on the timely resolution of both current and long-term questions and the ability to expose the shortcomings which hinder progress.

The CPSU Central Committee consistently reveals these trends and teaches that we have embarked on a stage of development which no longer allows us to work in the old way but demands new methods and new solutions. The CPSU Central Committee decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on questions of the development of agriculture are an example of such a creative approach to the analysis of the situation which is taking shape and a manifestation of concern for strengthening the country's economy and increasing well-being.

Life itself today highlights the tasks of increasing the productivity and stability of arable farming, strengthening the base of grain farming and fodder production, considerably increasing yields and raising the quality of grain, coarse and succulent fodder, improving pastureland, developing the mixed feed industry and meeting protein needs in stockraising, bearing in mind that the solution of these problems as a package, is the most important conditions for the successful fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee sets party, soviet and economic organs the task of formulating -- with broad participation by scientists -- and implementing practical measures ensuring steady growth in gross yields of grain and fodder and the fulfillment of plans for the sale of arable and livestock products to the state, within the specific conditions of each farm, rayon, oblast and republic. The implementation of this task is closely linked with the further development of initiative and the growth of cadres' independence and responsibility for the effective use of land, equipment, fodder and all agricultural productivity reserves.

The present plenum of the Leningrad party obkom is also devoted to these problems.

As you know, comrades, concrete ways to develop agriculture and the whole Leningrad Oblast agroindustrial complex in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's demands were defined at the party obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums held 3 months ago. The results of the initial stage of this multifaceted work were examined at the CPSU obkom plenum in July.

For this reason, without repeating what has been said before, I just want to emphasize that the setting of the major tasks for boosting agricultural production efficiency for the current decade is based on all the preceding activity of the party and people in implementing agrarian policy.

I will remind you that in the last 15 years R3.7 billion of capital investments have been channeled into the development of this sector of the Leningrad economy. During this period, supplies of milk to the state have increased 130 percent, meat 210 percent, eggs over 700 percent and potatoes and vegetables 70 percent. This has substantially increased the proportion of locally produced agricultural products in the food balance of Leningrad and its oblast.

Without belittling what has been done, we can see very clearly that the problems of further intensifying and improving the efficiency of agricultural production demand urgent solutions in our agroindustrial complex too.

Primarily this applies TO QUESTIONS OF FURTHER INTENSIFYING ARABLE FARMING. A broad package of land reclamation and chemicalization measures is being implemented in Leningrad Oblast. The area under cultivation has increased by 63,000 hectares in the last 10 years alone. The amounts of organic and mineral fertilizers applied have increased by one-fourth.

The specialization of rayons and sovkhoz associations in the production of certain types of product has enabled us to get very close to a SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED SYSTEM OF ARABLE FARMING. At present, of the 400,000 hectares and more of arable land, two-thirds is sown to FODDER CROPS. Specialized associations have been created for the production of GRAIN, POTATO AND PERENNIAL GRASS SEEDS. Increasingly broad use is being made of HARVEST PROGRAMMING AND WORK BY FINANCIALLY AUTONOMOUS TEAMS AND LINKS, which are fully responsible for the end results.

There has been a substantial increase in the level of MECHANIZED FODDER PROCUREMENT AND POTATO, ROOT CROP AND VEGETABLE CULTIVATION. ON MOST FARMS FODDER SHOPS ARE IN OPERATION AND THE FODDER STORAGE BASE HAS STRENGTHENED.

All this has a direct effect on the growth of GROSS ARABLE OUTPUT which has increased by 32 percent in the public sector in the last two 5-year periods.

Gatchinskiy Rayon farms obtain consistently high grain yields of some 25-26 quintals per hectare, the Detskoselskoye and Pobeda associations achieve between 53-55 quintals of hay from perennial grasses per hectare and the associations of breeding sovkhozes and Ruchyi Sovkhoz gather 450-500 quintals of fodder root crops per hectare. The average procurement of coarse and succulent fodder increased by more than 30 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan in comparison with the preceding period.

We can put all this down on the credit side. But, because of the lack of a comprehensive approach to developing reclaimed land, technological violations and irrational use of seeds and fertilizers, yields on many sovkhozes are increasing only slowly and are even falling in connection with a number of crops.

Though not much time has elapsed since specialization of associations and farms was established, CORRECT CROP ROTATION SYSTEMS are still not being introduced on anything like a sufficiently broad basis in our region as a result of which reserves for obtaining good harvests are to a considerable extent being held back.

This work is being carried out poorly both in suburban areas, where the high concentration of vegetable and potato output has not been backed up by specialized crop rotation systems and also in the remoter rayons, such as Volkhovskiy, Kirishskiy, Podporozhskiy and Slantsevskiy, where economic organs and specialists have not even begun to resolve this problem in practice.

Agricultural specialists know well that THE DEGREE OF RISK IN ARABLE FARMING INCREASES SEVERAL TIMES OVER WHERE LAND IS SOWN TO THE SAME CROPS EVERY YEAR. But it sometimes transpires that it is a very long trail from grasping this problem to resolving it in practice.

Seven years ago two associations were created in our oblast -- the Gatchinskoye and Syaglitsy associations. Both of them are in the dairy and potato cultivation line and have approximately identical sowing areas, selections of crops and numbers of livestock. But while the Gatchinskoye association (Party Committee Secretary Ye..V. Chubarov, General Director I.G. Kravchenko) IS INTRODUCING SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED CROP SEQUENCES, HAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED OVER HALF THE CROP ROTATION PROGRAMS AND HAS CLEAN FALLOW, THAT IS GENUINE REGENERATION LAND, the Syaglitsky association is virtually only just beginning this work.

This affects the results of economic activity in the most direct fashion. At the Gatchinskoye association the grain yield is one-third higher, the potato yield 16 quintals per hectare higher and the fodder root crop yield 26 quintals per hectare higher. The fodder base is also stronger here which enables the productivity of the dairy herd to be almost 300 kg higher than at the Syaglitsky association (Party Committee Secretary I.V. Malysheva, General Director F.I. Krasavtsev).

A different approach to matters lead, as we can see, to different end results.

We have mentioned several times already the need to improve the STRUCTURE OF FODDER CROP AREAS, all the more so as during the 10th 5-Year Plan these areas increased by 25 percent. However, the increase in fodder obtained by no means corresponds to the increase in fodder area.

This has happened primarily because the expansion of the area has not always been backed up by measures to improve productivity. At several associations field productivity has even fallen despite steady growth in the volume of organic and mineral fertilizers applied.

It is known that PERENNIAL GRASSES have a yield approximately 80 percent higher than annual grasses. So one might think that their proportion should be increased. However, the agronomical service of the oblast agricultural administration and individual specialists continue without foundation to increase the areas sown to low-yield annual grasses.

A fair amount of experience has been accumulated in the oblast in obtaining consistent yields of mixed orchard grasses, canary grass and reed fescue developed by Leningrad selection experts. We must see to it that the areas sown to intensive high-yield crops are expanded, remembering that they are a considerable reserve for replenishing fodder stocks.

Party, soviet and economic organs in the localities must make a proper appraisal of the situation which has taken shape and revise the sowing area structure so that perennial grasses occupy their rightful place.

The work of Tosnenskiy Rayon farmers in growing fodder beet deserves the most serious attention. It accounts for almost 70 percent of the area sown to fodder root crops here, and its yield of some 420-450 quintals per hectare is quite a high indicator in the conditions of the northwest. The best advertisement for this high-yield crop, in addition to its high nutritive value (and this is double or triple that of other root crops) is the possibility of fully mechanizing its cultivation and its capacity to be stored for a long time.

It is considered, taking into account the specific conditions of each farm and rayon and from studying the experience of the inhabitants of Tosnenskiy Rayon and other leading rayons, that the time has come to effect everywhere the transition to the cultivation of high-yield crops IN THE NEXT 2-3 YEARS.

Increasing the areas sown to crops WITH A HIGH PROTEIN CONTENT requires special attention. This is a well-known fact. Legumes are not increasing and are even decreasing on a number of farms. This has led to a deterioration in the nutritive value of locally produced fodder and, as a result, balanced feed rations on some farms, even in the summer period, are being achieved only by increasing the proportion of concentrated fodder.

To justify this situation some farm leaders cite weather conditions and refer to poor work by selection experts in developing new strains of legumes.

This is partially true. However, this does not remove from the leaders of the oblast agricultural administration and sovkhoz associations the responsibility for identifying the farms with the most favorable conditions for cultivating legume grasses, observing agrotechnical rules, selecting cadres and elaborating necessary incentive measures.

One reserve for increasing fodder stocks is to cut perennial grasses two or three times. Simply by obtaining two cuts from all the sown areas it is possible to gather at least another 32,000 tons of fodder units.

The productivity of natural and improved hayfields and pastures remains low. And this is so chiefly because our people often treat natural grassland as a gift of nature requiring neither concern nor trouble.

THE PARTY SEES THE TASK OF INCREASING GRAIN PRODUCTION AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR INTENSIFYING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. In the total sown area in our oblast grain crops occupy only a small area, 10-12 percent in all, and chiefly provide deliveries to the state and the seed requirements of farms.

But the qualitative indicators of even such a small grain area are improving only slowly. Calculations show that if the laggard rayons alone bring their yield up to the average for the oblast (21 quintals per hectare), this will amount to almost 16,000 tons of extra grain and consequently will substantially supplement fodder stocks.

To obtain this addition taking into account the situation which is taking shape, we can and indeed it is our duty to bring all our economic, organizational and political potential into play.

As is known, the whole complex of questions linked with strengthening OUR OWN FODDER BASE was examined at the party obkom plenum a year ago. A change for the better has been observed. The levels of coarse and succulent fodder procurements have increased. Yet even today a considerable number of farms still do not fully meet their own needs for locally produced fodder.

This fact requires party gorkoms, raykoms, farm leaders and specialists to take urgent and exhaustive measures to resolve the fodder problem and put arable farming as a whole on a stable footing. Of course this task is multifaceted. As well as improving the efficiency of land reclamation and chemicalization of agriculture and introducing comprehensive mechanization, it requires an improvement of autonomous financing relationships and an increase in cadres' skill and their responsibility for the end result.

The improvement of selection and seed growing have an important place in this work. A considerable amount of work has been carried out in the oblast in recent years to strengthen the material and technical base of farms engaged in growing grain, perennial grass and potato seeds, which enabled perennial grass seed production to be more than doubled in the last 5-year period alone. However, the network of seed-growing sovkhozes created in the oblast does not satisfy the requirements for high-class seeds. The general quality of seeds is also still low. The RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Party Bureau Secretary V.M. Mogolnitskiy, Department Presidium Chairman V.M. Kryazhkov) exerts little influence on selection and seed-breeding work of scientific establishments and does not do enough to coordinate their activity.

An editorial published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the headline "Scientific Shop of the Agricultural Complex" also drew attention to these shortcomings. The CPSU obkom agricultural section, science and educational establishments section and planning and finance organs section and the oblispolkom must make a more thorough analysis of the work of scientific research institutes and seed-growing farms and increase their leaders' sense of responsibility, setting them a precise task, namely that THE OBLAST MUST FULLY SUPPLY ITS OWN REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDS IN THE NECESSARY QUANTITY AND VARIETY BY THE END OF THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN.

In their turn, the immediate organizers of agricultural production, the associations and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, remain responsible for the effective use of high-quality seeds.

Practice shows that in those places where there is a proprietary approach to improving the standard of arable farming -- and, as is known, this means strict order in the use of land, the availability of high-class seeds, careful tending of crops and rational use of fertilizers, high-quality soil cultivation and the maximum use of equipment -- in those places good stable harvests are obtained irrespective of weather conditions.

The achievements of the farmers of the Belogorka Science and Production Association (Party Committee Secretary S.B. Stepanov, General Director V.A. Semenov) are well known. In recent years Tosnenskoye Association (Party Committee Secretary Yu.N. Golubev, General Director N.V. Ukolov) workers have obtained a substantial increase in the yield of all crops, and primarily potatoes. In the past year an average of almost 160 quintals of "SECOND BREAD" have been gathered from each of the 1,800 hectares here and some 210 quintals on the leading Agrotekhnika sovkhoz. The association also grew a good harvest of potatoes this year.

And at the same time, the neighboring Kirishi Association (Party Committee Secretary G.V. Dakalova, General Director N.P. Batsanov) obtained on average only 109 quintals of potatoes per hectare during the last 5-year plan. Yet even just bringing the yield here up to the level of the Tosnenskiy Rayon workers would allow an additional 4,500 tons of tubers to be obtained.

As we can see, the reserves are there. And it is incumbent on us to bring into play everything which ultimately means a full harvest.

Within the package of measures for improving the intensification of fodder production, the development of the MIXED FEED INDUSTRY has a special place. In recent years considerable quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in this sector. In comparison with 1970, mixed feed output has increased from 510,000 tons to 1 million tons, that is, it has almost doubled. In that period, the Tosno, Volkhov and Volosovso mixed feed plants have been built and the Gatchina plant renovated. Specialization of plants to produce fodder for poultry, hog-raising complexes and young cattle is being implemented.

But the requirements are increasing too. And this means that the rate of growth and work quality of the mixed feed industry must be increased. So this too is envisaged in our plans. The increase must be ensured by commissioning the Luga and MGA plants with an output capacity of 1,000 tons per day and the renovation of the Vyborg and Lesogorsk plants.

But this is only one side of the matter. The other is that stockraising's growing needs must not be met simply by increasing the quantity of mixed feed. A CONSTANT ATTEMPT MUST BE MADE TO INCREASE ITS NUTRITIVE VALUE BY MAKING FULLER USE OF THE POTENTIAL OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES PRODUCING NUTRIENT YEAST AND PROTEIN AND VITAMIN ADDITIVES.

Production methods and the quality of all other types of fodder also require further improvement. I will cite just one example. On sovkhozes in Vyborgskiy Rayon, where, currently, fodder production plans are not being fulfilled from year to year, one-fourth of the silage and cured hay is stored in earthen trenches. And it is not surprising that a considerable quantity of the fodder laid in is discarded as waste.

In the oblast as a whole some of the hay, silage and cured hay falls into the low-quality class every year because of violations of harvesting schedules and methods. This fact ought to compel every party, soviet and economic leader to think seriously about work methods and about resources and ways for achieving maximum indicators.

In the current 5-year period capital investments channeled into fodder production will amount to over R400 million, which is 150 percent more than in the preceding 5 years. By 1985 most associations must be provided with silage and cured hay installations and the number of hay barns with active ventilation must be doubled. WE ARE PROCEEDING ON THE BASIS THAT BY THE END OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD THERE MUST BE NO LIVESTOCK UNIT WITHOUT A FODDER SHOP AND A BASE FOR PREPARING FULL-RATION FODDER.

And now ABOUT STOCKRAISING. Thanks to the fact that major POULTRY FACTORIES such as the Sinyavinskaya, 50-Letiye SSSR, Lomonosovskaya and Russko-Vysotskaya and others built in the last few years and now in operation, have become highly productive industrial-style enterprises, the oblast produces today 52,000 tons of POULTRY MEAT AND OVER 1,5 BILLION EGGS.

This sector will continue its upward development trend in the future too. The current 5-year plan makes provision for building a poultry factory in Kirovskiy Rayon -- the Severnaya -- and then a Volosovo poultry factory, each with a capacity of 10 million broilers. Some egg-producing poultry factories will also be renovated and expanded.

The Novyy Svet sovkhoz association, which is already producing 50,000 tons of output, remains the main PORK supplier, in line with established specialization practice. Pork production is increasing considerably with the expansion of the Sputnik complex's capacity to 216,000 head.

In beef production, the Pashskiy Sovkhoz and Volna complex will continue to occupy the leading place. Altogether the Nevskoye interrayon association is already currently producing over 22,000 tons of meat.

As well as the envisaged construction of yet another fattening complex on the Rassvet Sovkhoz for 10,000 head of livestock and the expansion of existing capacities, consideration should be given to the possibility of changing the specialization of one or two sovkhozes under oblast administration and transferring them to the Nevskoye Association.

DAIRY FARMING deserves special attention. Our oblast has livestock of quite a high genetic potential: Today 16 farms (with a population of 24,000 cows) already obtain over 4,000 kg of milk, and 22 sovkhozes (with 31,000 head of cows) obtain between 3,500-4,000 kg of milk. At the same time there are farms where the yields are less than 3,000 kgs of milk per cow.

The contrast, as we can see, is considerable. You know that it is planned to reach the level of almost 1 million tons of milk in 1985. But even today the existing potential for increasing productivity must be utilized.

These are our tasks in stockraising. And firm party and state discipline must be guaranteed at all levels, from the party obkom and oblispolkom to the association, sovkhoz and livestock unit, in resolving them.

Party Central Committee decisions and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches repeatedly point to the need TO EQUIP AGRICULTURE WITH RELIABLE HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE EQUIPMENT, AND NOT WITH INDIVIDUAL ITEMS BUT WITH A FULL SET, A COMPLETE COMPLEX OF MACHINES TO MECHANIZE THE CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS.

Leningrad city and oblast industrial enterprises and scientific organizations have a big role in resolving these questions. Today the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in agriculture is firmly linked with fully equipping the farms of the country's various republics, krays and oblasts with Kirovets tractors. The Kirovskiy factory association collective continues to work to improve the quality, reliability and service life of the tractor. Several enterprises are working on a set of attachments for it, so that in the near future it will be possible to make more effective use of the "heroes of the steppe" created in Leningrad.

Considerable work has been done to specialize the Gatchinselmash and Kompleks associations. In these collectives, series production of seed-treating and stone-clearing machines, machines to cultivate soil under cover (zashchishchenniy grunt) and also complete sets of equipment to prepare mashes for stock-raising complexes -- which agriculture needs acutely -- has been organized in a short time. It is very important that at least half the output of these enterprises bears the state seal of quality.

Our leading enterprises provide considerable assistance for rural workers every year by mechanizing labor intensive agricultural jobs. In the last 10 years the total volume of work in manufacturing machines, equipment and spare parts and repairing equipment for the countryside has more than doubled and amounts to almost R10 million annually. Increasing the level of mechanization and ensuring reliable storage and processing of coarse and succulent fodder accounts directly for 60 percent of this expenditure.

However, there are still several "blank spots," if they can be called that, in the mechanization of labor-intensive processes in agricultural production. In the conditions obtaining in Leningrad Oblast and the North-West Region as a whole provision is made for using dozens of different technical means to procure fodder. Industry is not producing all of them by any means. As a result, we still have too few fully complete technological processes both in fodder production and in vegetable and potato cultivation.

The Leningrad agroindustrial complex has a solid scientific research base. One of the leading places in resolving agrarian problems belongs to the Scientific Research and Technological Design Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone Agriculture. However, its influence on improving the sector's technological level is clearly still insufficient.

A comprehensive check on this institute revealed serious shortcomings in its work. The structure, the staff, the planning system and the organization of research in the institute do not meet requirements. Departments and laboratories have grownexcessively but there has been practically no increase in the output of completed projects.

For instance, the development of the tractor fertilizer spreader has been going on for 11 years, but there have been no practical results. There have also been various proposals on the topical problems of the utilization of waste from stockraising complexes, but no economic and highly productive technology has come out of it.

The many shortcomings in the collective's work can be explained by the low level of exactingness of the party organization (Party Bureau Secretary V.D. Popov) and miscalculations by the economic leadership, primarily Institute Director V.S. Sechkin.

In discussing the problems of creating a complete package of agricultural equipment we must not fail to note that often unsatisfactory use is made of the machine pool which farms already have at their disposal. For example, Tikhvinskiy and Boksitogorskiy Rayon sovkhozes gather up to 90 percent of their potatoes by combine, and every year at that, while farms in Lomonosvskiy and certain other rayons count chiefly on enlisting patrons. While the season's output for an AVM-1.5 unit was almost 1,500-2,000 tons on the Kingiseppskiy and Vsevolozhskiy Rayon farms, in Vyborgskiy, Priozerskiy and Lodeynopolskiy Rayons it does not exceed 500 tons.

The interests of fully providing agricultural production with highly productive equipment require the interest and maximum fruitful efforts of all participants in the agroindustrial complex.

As well as the immediate producers of potatoes, vegetables, milk and meat, those collectives which provide the countryside with the means of production -- machine builders, chemists, transportation and railroad workers -- are called on to actively struggle to fulfill the Food Program. ANY DEVIATION FROM WHAT HAS BEEN PLANNED MAY ONLY BE -- AND THIS IS THE DEMAND OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE -- IN ONE DIRECTION: TOWARD INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH AND EVERY ONE TO THIS MOST IMPORTANT MATTER OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

Comrades:

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the elaboration of a food program in Leningrad Oblast is virtually complete. Our economy's agrarian sector is called upon to considerably increase the annual volume of products delivered to Leningraders' tables by 1990 and at a faster pace than the population growth rate.

SUCCESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE INCREASED TASKS DEPENDS TO A CRUCIAL DEGREE ON RAISING THE STANDARD OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK BY PARTY GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS AND THE PARTY COMMITTEES OF SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS, THE PERSISTENCE AND PURPOSEFULNESS OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ASSIDUOUSNESS OF OUR CADRES.

We have every justification for saying that party influence on the state of affairs at local level is growing steadily. A comprehensive approach, specificity and efficiency and concern for improving the role and responsibility of party organs for fulfilling adopted decisions are clearly discernible in the activity of most CPSU gorkoms and raykoms.

It is precisely this style of party leadership which is typical of Tosno, Vsevolozhsk and Volkhov Party Gorkom First Secretaries N.F. Fedorov, A.A. Stepanchuk and A.P. Kuzmin and a number of other party gorkoms and raykoms.

The holding of seminars based at leading farms of various categories of party, soviet and economic workers to exchange experience has become a firmly established part of work practice. The criticisms expressed at party committee plenums, party and workers' meetings and local soviet sessions which discussed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum have been generalized by the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms. Measures have been adopted to eliminate the shortcomings revealed.

ALL THIS IS PRODUCING POSITIVE RESULTS. IN COMPARISON WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR MEAT SALES TO THE STATE HAVE INCREASED BY 2,600 TONS, MILK SALES BY 1,600 TONS AND EGG SALES BY OVER 100 MILLION. THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE DAIRY HERD IS INCREASING.

Because of spring frosts our sovkhozes, especially the vegetable growing farms, had to overcome serious trials during the period when the sowing was being completed and the crops tended. Thanks to the measures adopted by party, soviet and economic organs and the selfless labor of farmer and machine operator collectives, the consequences of the bad weather, as the course of the harvesting work shows, were successfully overcome.

The plan for the deliveries of early potatoes and vegetables has been fulfilled. The oblast has also coped with the target for the sale of grain to the state. All the signs are that the planned harvest will be obtained this year, and, in the case of certain crops, a harvest in excess of the plan.

In the course of implementing the targets for the current year, the initial stage of implementation of the Food Program, the work of party gorkoms and raykoms has acquired a profounder approach and substance. Matters are proceeding successfully in Luzhskiy Rayon (CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.M. Grebnev). The rayon has coped with the grain delivery plan, provided more early potatoes than normal and completed the 9-month plan for the sale of meat to the state, and the harvesting of potatoes and other crops is in the final stage.

It is clearly appropriate to recall that Volosovskiy party raykom was criticized several times precisely because of its lack of persistence and consistency in implementing the program for boosting agriculture. To the honor of the raykom and its first secretary, A.V. Pavlov, it must be said that correct and prompt conclusions have been drawn from the criticism.

The rayon has not only overcome the lag which had been allowed but, according to the results of the first 8 months, has even managed to provide 70 extra kilograms of milk yield per cow, has increased meat deliveries to the state by 13 percent and milk deliveries by 2 percent in comparison with last year and is successfully completing fodder procurement and harvesting.

The party obkom bureau once examined the question of the work of the Volkhov CPSU Gorkom in further increasing the efficiency of dairy farming in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's demands to develop the RSFSR Nonchernozem zone agriculture. This arose because of the fact that the increased material and technical base in the region was being utilized poorly.

The party gorkom mobilized the efforts of primary party organizations, leaders and agricultural specialists to eliminate the shortcomings. By admitting production frontrunners into the party, the proportion of party members among stockraising workers doubled. Party groups have been created and are operating actively on livestock units and in all harvesting detachments.

Much work has been done to strengthen the middle level of cadres. Practially all stockraising and horticulture shops and sections are headed by specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. Some 29 financially autonomous teams, to which crops rotation areas and the necessary equipment are assigned, are in operation on sovkhozes. These and other measures have enabled the efficiency of agricultural production to be raised and state purchases of potatoes to be increased 100 percent, meat purchases 50 percent and milk purchases 16 percent in the last 5 years.

The current year's pledges are being fulfilled successfully.

Unfortunately, a change for the better has not been effected everywhere by any means, and especially not where party and economic organs have scant concern for strengthening state discipline in every way and increasing the sense of per onal responsibility for the entrusted sector.

It is necessary for party gorkoms and raykoms to display constant concern for economic cadres, to carry out party control over the work of agricultural enterprises more profoundly and consistently, have better command of the situation at local level and promptly take the necessary measures against leaders who have lost their sense of responsibility and exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS AND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY (1982) PLENUM AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTIONS, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUE TO ENHANCE THE ROLE OF PARTY GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS AS IMMEDIATE ORGANIZERS IN THE STRUGGLE TO BOOST AGRICULTURE.

Now, as before, intensifying party influence on all aspects of the life and activity of agricultural enterprises' labor collectives is a subject of special concern. We have all the conditions for this. Primary party organizations in the countryside have been considerably enlarged. Every third one of them has over 100 Communists. Party committees have been created in most organizations. The number of shop party organizations has increased by more than 33 percent and party groups by 50 percent. The quality of primary party organization secretaries has improved -- two-thirds of them have higher education. I believe that this disposition of Communists and this quality of the backbone of our party aktiv in the countryside enables us to set and resolve more complex tasks.

At the present time practically all enterprise leaders and almost 80 percent of the agrarian sector's chief specialists have higher education, and over two-thirds of production section chiefs are graduate specialists. An overwhelming majority of workers have lofty political, business and moral qualities and have undergone good practical schooling in management.

Initiative, efficiency and a desire to achieve the effective use of allocated resources and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and pledges is typical of the work of the leaders of the Detskoselskoye, Ruchyi, Nevskoye and Leningradskaye associations and the Ptitseprom trust (General Directors N.I. Komendantov, V.N. Pashinskiy, P.F. Smirnov, I.L. Grandzvskiy, V.P. Chaus). The collectives they lead are achieving high quantitative and qualitative indictors.

As before, the party displays constant concern about training cadres for the mass trades. Some 18 rural vocational and technical establishments, which train skilled cadres in 26 trades, are currently operating in the oblast. During this 5-year period, the rational and more effective utilization of the training facilities of Leningrad Oblast's Main Administration for Vocational and Technical Education's rural and other educational establishments is making it possible to provide skilled cadres to installations for fodder production and the storage and processing of agricultural products which are currently operating or being commissioned.

Thanks to the measures adopted, the plan for staffing rural vocational and technical schools has been successfully fulfilled this year and over 1,100 students have been admitted to study stockraising. This is good.

At the same time, we must continue the work to center the training and retraining of machine operator cadres and also of workers in the Selkhoztekhnika, land reclamation and other sectors on rural establishments. This will make it possible to create the conditions for uniform vocational training requirements, which is specially important when the balance of labor resources is strained and agriculture is making the transition to an intensive path of development.

THE GROWTH IN THE SCALE OF PRODUCTION, THE DEEPENING OF ITS SPECIALIZATION AND CONCENTRATION AND THE EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC TIES UNDER THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX SYSTEM MAKES INCREASED NEW DEMANDS ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A Leningrad agroindustrial association council has been approved by a CPSU Obkom Bureau resolution. A special section of the CPSU Obkom Council for economic and social development has been created to coordinate the activity of various kinds of enterprises and organizations. The Scientific Research Institute for RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone Agricultural Production Economics and Organization has been appointed the chief organization.

By 1 November we must complete the work to form agroindustrial association councils in the rayons. CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and soviet organs must not only ensure the careful selection and placement of cadres at the rayon level but initially help to organize harmonious work.

You know that financially autonomous specialized sovkhoz associations have become the leading and main form of production and management organization in Leningrad Oblast. Life and practice have confirmed that this structure is timely and expedient. At the same time associations have still not been created in every rayon. It is considered that the Leningrad agroindustrial association council must complete the work to transfer agricultural management to a unified system by the end of this year.

As for the new ministry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Leto association, four fruit-growing sovkhozes and two canneries have been transferred to its system. In the long term a fruit and vegetable processing combine is to be set up.

There are now nearly 280 rural and settlement soviets in the forefront of the struggle to increase agricultural efficiency and resolve social questions. It is important that they direct their efforts to the subsidiary plots of industrial enterprises and organizations and of the population. Help in allocating land and hayfields and providing young livestock and poultry must all become the close concern of rural people's deputies.

Trade union committees, the main organizers of competition, have a broad field of activity for introducing team methods of labor and progressive forms of moral and material incentive and for implementing the Leningraders' slogan "From high quality work by each person to high labor efficiency from the collective!"

OVER 7,500 RURAL WORKERS HAVE PLEDGED TO COMPLETE THEIR TARGETS FOR THE FIRST 2 AND 1/2 YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN BY THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USSR'S FORMATION, OVER 8,000 HAVE PLEDGED TO COMPLETE THE ANNUAL PLAN BY CONSTITUTION DAY AND OVER 16,000 BY THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

RECENTLY, COLLECTIVES OF THE LENINGRAD GORISPOLKOM MAIN ADMINISTRATION FOR HOUSING, CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION'S NO 18 TRUST AND THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE POULTRY-RAISING INDUSTRY CONCLUDED A CONTRACT ON CREATIVE COOPERATION TO COMMISSION THE 10-MILLION-BROILER CAPACITY SEVERNAYA POULTRY FACTORY 1 YEAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE WITHIN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN.

All of these good initiatives deserve the most widespread dissemination and support.

For Leningrad's Komsomol organization it is important not just to ensure a steady flow of young people to the countryside and keep them there but to achieve a greater return from land reclamation, in the construction of stockraising and fodder production projects and in providing effective assistance in fodder procurement and in harvesting.

Our ideological cadres are making a great contribution to implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum's decisions. The essence of the party's demands and the content of the country's Food Program have become subjects of study on courses within the party and Komsomol political enlightenment system and the working people's economic education system.

Over 12,000 lectures have been given and a political theme day has been held on this theme at production collectives.

Monthly speeches by political information workers and agitators have been organized by party committees and bureaus within teams and links and at complexes and livestock units. And this, of course, benefits our common cause.

At the same time there must be no vagueness; it is necessary to speak to people clearly and to show concrete people and concrete collectives not only what they must do to resolve important tasks but how they can do their work better, more productively and economically. It is the outright duty and obligation of ideological front workers to raise the prestige and the very significance of rural work. And, of course, it is important to step up the propagandizing of advanced experience and to consistently equip both workers and experts with it.

The scale, depth and complexity of the tasks being resolved require the utmost concentration and accuracy from every Communist and working person and a flexible [initsiativnyy] and creative approach to the solution of problems that arise.

THIS APPROACH MUST BE LAW IN ALL WORK AND ABOVE ALL IN PARTY, TRADE UNION, KOMSOMOL, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC WORK.

Comrades,

Preliminary results show that since the beginning of the current year city and oblast industry has been coping overall with the plan targets for the rate of growth of production and labor productivity.

Output worth nearly R150 million has been sold in addition to the plan. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, there has been a substantial increase in the production of agricultural equipment, stockraising and fodder production machinery, tractor and farm vehicle spares and nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers. The plan for the production of cultural, consumer and household goods has been overfulfilled.

Fuel, thermal energy-and electricity-saving pledges are being successfully fulfilled. This is a real return from the introduction of the organizational and technical measures envisaged by the Energiya targeted territorial program.

Recently, as you know, there was an open general party meeting of Communists of the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy factory association, where there was a discussion of questions of accelerating series production and increasing output of increased unit capacity installations for the West Siberia-Western Europe main gas pipeline. In accordance with the pledges adopted, 17 highly productive machines will be dispatched to the gas pipeline as early as next year. This will be a substantial contribution to the work on accelerating the development of the country's fuel and energy complex.

Since the beginning of the year, new production capacities have been commissioned at the Izhorskiy factory association, the Zvezda association, the Kirishinefteorgsintez association, the Fosforit association, the Nevskaya Dubrovka association, the Tribuna association and a number of others. New livestock premises, mineral fertilizer depots, vegetable, potato and root-crop storage facilities and silage and cured hay installations have been built.

A total area of about 1,111,000 square meters of housing has been commissioned. Some 17 general educational schools, 27 children's preschool institutions, new vocational and technical colleges, 3 hospitals and Houses of Culture at the Chaplinskiy and Agrotekhnika sovkhozes have been commissioned.

At the same time some enterprises and associations are failing to ensure the fulfillment not only of adopted pledges but of prescribed targets and are failing to meet contractual commitments.

Our construction workers must also catch up and above all eliminate the backlog permitted in the assimilation of state capital investments and in the fulfillment of the construction and installation work plan which requires the utmost concentration of efforts and resources by construction workers and clients, including, of course, on rural projects.

The work of transport organizations has aroused much criticism. Now, when agricultural produce is being shipped intensively to Leningrad from other oblasts in the country, it is necessary to sharply improve the work of the railroad and the recipients of food freight.

The Moskovskiy, Kalininskiy, Nevskiy and Frunzenskiy fruit and vegetable depots and the city fruit depot are failing to ensure satisfactory night time unloading. The cold storage system of the Rosmyasomoltorg's Leningrad office has poorly developed railside facilities but even in this situation produce is not being unloaded smoothly. The leadership of the Glavlenplodoovoshohprom and Lenmyasoprim associations must take urgent measures to establish order at depots and cold storage facilities and to organize the smooth 24-hour unloading of freight cars. The Oktyabrskaya railroad must provide customers with prompt information on freight arrivals and times of freight handover to unloading centers.

Nowadays all rural workers' concerns are subordinated to one main thing: the successful completion of the agricultural year. It is necessary to sell the state 565,000 tons of meat, 770,000 tons of milk and 1.3 billion eggs.

The harvest has entered its final stage. As of now grain crops have been fully harvested, nearly 90 percent of the potato area has been cleared and over half the vegetable area has been cleared. Having supported the obkom-approved initiative put forward by the Vsevolodzhskoye association's Krasnyy Oktyabr and Vyborgskiy Sovkhoz collectives, who pledged to procure at least 30 quintals of fodder per standard head of cattle, arable farmers are working to replenish fodder stocks for public-sector stockraising.

The paramount task is to complete the potato, vegetable and root crop harvest in the next few days. The progress of this urgent work must be placed under strict party control and extra measures must be taken to make efficient use of equipment, reduce all kinds of waste and ensure highly productive labor by all farmers and citizens participating in the harvest.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO ORGANIZE SMOOTH WORKING BY ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE HARVEST PRODUCTION LINE -- RURAL WORKERS AND PROCUREMENT, TRANSPORT AND PROCESSING ORGANIZATION WORKERS -- TO COMPREHENSIVELY BROADEN DIRECT TIES BETWEEN SOVKHOZES AND TRADE AND PUBLIC CATERING ENTERPRISES, TO STORE THE HARVEST FULLY WITHOUT WASTE AND TO LAY IN SUFFICIENT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCE AND POTATOES FOR WINTER STORAGE.

Equally crucial tasks also face the oblast's stockmen, especially since a number of rayons and production associations have still not eliminated the earlier shortfall in milk yields and weight gains.

THE ONCOMING WINTER PERIOD WHEN LIVESTOCK IS KEPT INDOORS MUST BE A CRUCIAL STAGE IN INCREASING MEAT AND MILK PRODUCTION. EACH LIVESTOCK UNIT MUST BE FULLY STAFFED WITH CADRES, CONTINUOUS WORKING OF FODDER PROCUREMENT SHOPS MUST BE ORGANIZED AND FODDER MUST BE SUPPLIED PROMPTLY TO LIVESTOCK UNITS, FOR WHICH PERMANENT MECHANIZED DETACHMENTS AND LINKS MUST BE SET UP.

A recent conference of party raykom and gorkom first secretaries at the CPSU Obkom examined in detail the situation in industry, agriculture, capital construction and transport with respect to the fulfillment of this year's plan and the pledges adopted for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

It is incumbent upon party gorkoms and raykoms to analyze in detail the causes of the unsatisfactory working of laggard enterprises and organizations and to demand that party committees and every Communist leader observe plan discipline unconditionally and increase the efficiency of all production and economic activity. All of these questions must also be reflected in the report and election campaign within primary party organizations.

The communist subbotnik to mark the USSR's jubilee which will be held 18 December will be an important contribution to implementing the plan targets and pledges.

ONE THING IS CLEAR: IN ALL AREAS OF LENINGRAD'S ECONOMY WE HAVE THE POTENTIAL AND ARE OBLIGED TO BRING NEW PRODUCTION RESERVES INTO OPERATION, TO INTENSIFY THE POLICY OF VERY STRICT SAVING AND TO ENSURE EFFICIENT AND HIGH-QUALITY WORK IN THE LIGHT OF COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S INSTRUCTIONS AT THE RECENT TALK WITH AZERBAIJAN SSR LEADERS.

PERMIT ME, COMRADES, TO ASSURE THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ITS POLITBURO AND LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV PERSONALLY THAT THE LENINGRAD PARTY ORGANIZATION AND WORKING PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD AND ITS OBLAST, IN PREPARING A FITTING GREETING FOR THE COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS JUBILEE, WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL THE TARGETS FOR THIS YEAR AND THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN AS A WHOLE AND WILL MAKE A WORTHY CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROGRAM AND THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON CULTURE

LD201646 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] A conference of culture ministers of the union republics and heads of cultural directorates of the Executive Committees of Moscow and Leningrad and a number of kray and oblast directorates was held in Moscow. Tasks arising out of the decision [resheniye] of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and decisions [postanovleniya] of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed, and progress in preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation was also considered. Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke at the conference.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW CPSU, VLKSM MEETING

LD202134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The results of work by Muscovites in the third quarter were summed up today at a joint meeting of the Bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and the Bureau of the Moscow VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] Gorkom. First place in the competition was awarded to Kirovskiy Rayon; second and third places to Krasnopresnenskiy and Baumanskiy Rayons. Comrade Grishin spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT MUSLIM CONFERENCE -- Delegates of four Soviet Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan are participating in the work of a congress of Muslims of these republics in Tashkent. In particular they are discussing questions of building mosques, publication of religious material and the work of educational establishments of the Muslims. Mufti Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan pointed out that the struggle for preserving peace was one of the main regions in which in which the Muslims should conduct their activities. [Text] [Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 19 Oct 82 LD]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL NOTES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD210416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Summary] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the results of autumn field work. Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture, comments:

[Begin recording] Last week's weather was relatively favorable for harvest work, although at the start of this week temperatures fell sharply. Snow fell in large areas, practically up to southern regions of the RSFSR. In Siberia and Kazakhstan, on the other hand, work conditions have improved. It was grown warmer and the temporary snow cover has gone. Central Asia republics also had warm weather.

Harvesting of cereal crops has now practically been completed in the country, but there is still much work to be done on plantations given over to late crops. Rice harvesting is continuing in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Astrakhan Oblast and a number of other regions of the RSFSR. Grain corn has been harvested from 2.5 million hectares and in the main the work is proceeding at high rates. However, in Georgia, the North Osetian ASSR, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and Belgorod Oblast work is lagging behind.

Grain of various crops is continuing to arrive at elevators and grain reception points in the country. Successful procurement is taking place in Azerbaijan and Armenia, in near-Baltic republics and Belorussia. Farms of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Kuban and Stavropolye are near to completing the sunflower harvest. Altogether, it has been harvested from more than 3 million hectares. However, in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, particularly in Saratov and Penza Oblasts, the threshing of this crop is lagging significantly.

Mass soya harvesting is now taking place in Amur Oblast and in Ukraine. Sugar beets have been dug up from more than 3 million hectares. Many farms are finishing this work but a significant quantity of beets has not yet been removed from fields in such places as Kursk Oblast, Voronezh Oblast and Krasnodar Kray.

Winter sowing in the country has been carried out on 34.6 million hectares. On more than 20 million of those hectares, seeds and fertilizer have been simultaneously injected into the soil. Autumn fallow plowing has been carried out on 85 percent of the planned area. Plowing is lagging behind at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Yaroslavl Oblast and Krasnodar Kray. [end recording]

USSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST, WINTER SOWING

LD202334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the course of the harvest and the winter crop sowing in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

By the beginning of this week various grain crops had been sown on about 35 million hectares. Sowing is continuing everywhere in the south. Characteristic of the present sowing season is the considerably enhanced scale of the application of mineral fertilizers to the furrows. Plowing has been completed on 77 million hectares. This work is being carried out on over 1.5 million hectares every 24 hours.

Farms are continuing the threshing of sunflower. This work has been carried out on over 3 million hectares. In the next few days it will be completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus. Considerable areas of sunflower still remain unharvested in Penza and Saratov Oblasts.

Mass harvesting of soybeans is underway in the Ukraine and the Far East. The picking and transport of sugar beets is continuing. They have been harvested on 3 million hectares.

The plan for the flax harvest has been 95 percent fulfilled. Harvesting of this crop is proceeding faster than last year. Flax farms have successfully provided themselves with seeds for the spring sowing.

The picking of potatoes has been basically completed in the country. The harvest of this crop is higher than last year.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-20 OCT REPORTED

LD210058 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 and 20 October. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 October

Potato lifting is nearly completed in Kaliningrad Oblast. The harvest is good this year. Many farms are obtaining 200 to 250 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

The soya harvest is continuing in Amur Oblast, where the crop is sown on 500,000 hectares. Farmers are concentrating their efforts on gathering it as quickly as possible before the frosts set in. (0730 GMT)

Kazakhastan has nearly completed harvesting of summer crops. Almost 30 million hectares were sown in the republic to various strains. All work has been completed on a large part of this enormous area. Combine harvesters have left the fields. Swathes have been collected and threshed on millet and buckwheat plantations. At present machine operators are gathering in rice, potatoes and corn for grain from the remaining areas. Sowing of winter crops has nearly been completed. Winter fallow has been plowed up on almost 14 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

All the harvesting equipment left the sugar beet plantations of the Altay Kray today. Half a million tons of beet have been sent to the kray's processing enterprises. (1630 GMT)

20 October

In Omsk Oblast the last 100,000 hectares are due to be plowed. Some 1.7 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing (0304 GMT)

Winter crop sowing is in full swing in Tajikistan. According to the republic's statistical services, 100,000 hectares have been sown so far on soykhozes and kolkhozes. Mass seed cleaning has started in Kazakhstan. The work is being conducted in an organized fashion in Kustanay and Aktyubinsk Oblasts. The republic is to prepare over 3 million tons for spring sowing. (0700 GMT)

Farm workers of Sverdlovsk Oblast have fulfilled the state plan for sales of grain. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of both oblasts have laid in stocks of seed for grain crops for next year's harvest. (0730 GMT)

The harvest has been completed on over 4 million hectares in Kustanay Oblast. (1300 GMT)

Cherkassy Oblast is now completing work on the fields and the preparation of the farm units for winter.

For the second year running the farms of Mogilev Oblast have been stocking in compound silage. The stockbreeders are satisfied that this kind of fodder is very valuable and wholesome. At present several recipes have been worked out for the preparation of compound silage, so that it is possible, according to local conditions, to use different variants and so receive extra tons of meat. (1500 GMT)

Fodder stocks for the wintering of cattle are being topped up. In the country as a whole some 63 million tons of hay, or 89 percent of the plan, has been procured. Targets for the production of this fodder have been overfulfilled by farms of Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Estonia. Laying in of silage continues. (1800 GMT)

Reaping and threshing of rice has been completed along the Kuban River. The harvest is bigger than last year's, with an average yield of about 40 quintals per hectare and some farms getting up to 50 or 60 and more quintals per hectare. (1850 GMT)

Kirghizia farmers are digging up the last hectares of potatoes; 80,000 tons have already been sold to the state. Issyk-Kul Oblast farmers have delivered significantly above tasks. Mass harvesting of vegetables is also underway in the valley regions. (2105 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS BEET HARVESTING PROBLEMS

PM201305 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 2

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Fall Brooks No Delay"]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately it must be noted that in a number of places there is a large gap between the harvesting and procurement of sugar beet. At present more than 10 million tons of roots are lying in the fields, chiefly in small heaps. This could lead to a fall in the quality of raw sugar beet and a drop in sugar production. After all, according to scientists' calculations, if the roots, once lifted, are "stored" in the fields for 1 day, this leads to a loss of 1 percent of their mass and 0.1 percent of their sugar content.

Voronezh Oblast is permitting serious shortcomings to occur in the final stage of harvesting. Here they have lifted the beet from 114,000 hectares -- not much more than half the area sown. According to the prescribed schedule they should have done this at the rate of 10,000 hectares a day, but in fact the figure is 4,000-5,000. Moreover, more than 500,000 tons of harvested roots have not been shipped to the refineries and reception centers, but lie in the fields in small heaps. This alarming situation is the direct result of poor use of machinery. Only one-fourth of the trucks assigned for this purpose are engaged in transporting beet. The average daily quantity of beet delivered per truck is only 11 tons.

Yet there are farms in the oblast which set an example in their work, and all collectives must emulate them. Take, for instance, the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Talovskiy Rayon. Here more than 300 quintals of beet have been obtained from each of the 700 hectares, and it has all been shipped to the refineries.

That is how the work of the sugar beet production line could and should be organized everywhere. In fact, however, there are serious breakdowns in many places. More than half the sowings still remain to be harvested in the Kuban. Lipetsk, Tambov and Kursk Oblasts have each failed to transport 500,000-600,000 tons of roots from the fields. The Rossiya Kolkhoz in Stanovlyanskiy Rayon, Lipetsk Oblast, has lifted more than 2,500 tons of beet, but has only dispatched some 500 tons to the refinery. The roots are withering and losing their weight and sugar content. In the Ukraine a significant quantity of roots has not been transported from the fields in Poltava, Cherkassy and Kirovograd Oblasts.

Fall is causing the workers in the sugar beet fields and refineries to make haste. It will brook no delay. It is necessary to ensure a higher output from harvesting machines and to involve in the work all the motor vehicles allocated for transporting the roots.

It is important to ensure that truck columns have timely supplies of fuel and spare parts and that empty freightcars are made available for beet in good time, to prevent any losses throughout the length of the sugar beet production line and to ensure that the greatest possible quantity of sugar is obtained from each hectare of sowings.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DAY CEREMONY HELD

PM200951 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Holiday of Workers of the Fields and Livestock Units; Ceremony in USSR Bolshoy Theater to Mark Agricultural Workers Day"]

[Excerpts] A fine tradition now exists in accordance with which our country honors agricultural workers early in October, in that period of the fall when harvesting and other fieldwork is drawing to a close. This holiday is rightly regarded as a general and nationwide one. It is entirely logical that it should be widely celebrated both in rural areas and in cities, thereby expressing the universal recognition of and profound respect for the labor of people in the forefront of the work of implementing the country's Food Program.

A ceremony marking agricultural workers' day was held in Moscow on the eve of the holiday, 8 October. Distinguished exponents of arable farming and livestock raising from all over the country, kolkhoz and sovkhoz production experts and organizers, workers at procurement and processing enterprises and organizations and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, and representatives of the public of Moscow and Moscow Oblast assembled in the USSR Bolshoy Theater.

The ceremony presidium comprised: M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Commitee Agriculture Department; N.K. Baybakov, I.T. Novikov and I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers' and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments. Top production workers and scientists were also there.

A report was delivered at the ceremony by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. It gives me great satisfaction, he said, to carry out an honorable assignment from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to the participants in this ceremony -- you, the country's agricultural workers -- his cordial congratulations, warm words of greeting and very best wishes.

Agricultural workers' day is being celebrated in special circumstances. Unanimous in their endorsement of the historic Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the Food Program, Soviet people are striving to fulfill the large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Workers in the agroindustrial complex are now actively engaged in socialist competition. Now, as the agricultural year is drawing to a close, the speaker pointed out, and we are drawing preliminary conclusions from it, we have every reason to state that, under the leadership of party and soviet organs, rural workers have done and are doing everything needed to get the statewide Food Program's implementation off to a good start. Pledges for the sale of grain to the state have already been fulfilled and overfulfilled by workers in Tambov, Kursk, Ulyanovsk, Belgorod, Orel, Tula and Gorkiy Oblasts; the Tatar, Mordovian and Chuvash ASSR's and a whole string of other oblasts and autonomous republics. Farmers in the Kuban and Stavropol Kray and in Poltava, Kharkov and Sumy Oblasts are working hard to achieve their plan targets. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratov, Volgograd, Rostov, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Vinnitsa and Cherkassy Oblasts have made a substantial contribution to the country's grain stocks. Farms in Belorussia, Azerbaijan and the Baltic republics have successfully fulfilled their grain procurement plans.

Kazakhstan's farmers have been working in exceptionally complex weather conditions this year. Only thanks to professional skill and years of experience did they manage to reduce the drought's harmful effect and, as usual, they will provide the state with the maximum possible quantity of grain. Farms in Kustanay Oblast have already sold 3.5 million tons of grain, compared with a planned 3,153,000 tons.

Considerably more rye, malting barley, pulse and hulled crops, corn grain and sunflower seeds have been produced and will go toward state stocks this year than last.

The country's cotton growers are mounting the labor vigil in shock fashion.

Cotton yields are high in all the cotton-growing republics. Uzbekistan's celebrated masters have pledged to produce at least 6 million tons of "white gold" this year.

Beet, potato, vegetable, grape and tea growers have put in a lot of work. The main thing now is to gather the harvest in full and to prevent any losses or reduction in the quality of the produce.

Certain improvements have been achieved in livestock raising. The number of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. Farms in many oblasts and republics have increased the amount of livestock products sold to the state. In the country as a whole sales of milk were up by 1.36 million tons and of eggs by nearly one billion in the first 9 months of the current year compared with the same period last year. There are real possibilities of further increasing production of all types of livestock products in the remaining months of the year.

The speaker noted the contribution to the common cause by workers of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex.

For Soviet people it has become a rule to speak on holidays not only of achievements but also of missed opportunities and to outline ways of further boosting production, making it more efficient and improving qualitative indicators. The tasks to be solved by farmers in 1983, V.K. Mesyats stressed, are extremely important and crucial, since they follow on from the party Central Committee May plenum guidelines and their solution is in the interests of the whole country and of the entire Soviet people.

Ensuring a more rapid and sustained increase in grain production is a key problem in agriculture. In this connection the speaker drew the attention of agricultural organs, leaders and specialists to a number of central questions which must be dealt with more vigorously and with perseverance. One of them is the need to ensure the universal adoption of scientifically based zonal farming systems, thus permitting creation of the necessary conditions for a sustained increase in yields and gross harvests of grain and other agricultural crops.

The speaker devoted great attention to questions relating to starting up crop rotations, developing a rational grain crop structure, increasing the area sown to pulse crops, and ensuring the rational utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers. Stress was put on the need, in order to make grain production more stable and proceeding from concrete conditions, to increase fallow over the next 2-3 years to the optimum scientifically recommended area and to make it a truly recuperative element in crop rotation.

One reserve for increasing arable farming harvests is to improve seed growing. The situation in this sphere has been changing for the better lately. Nonetheless, in a number of places poor-quality seeds are still being sown and obsolete, low-yield strains are being cultivated in the fields. The agricultural organs, every leader and every agronomist must work to ensure that in 1983 all republics, krays and oblasts and every rayon have enough first-class seeds of all the zoned strains to meet their full requirements.

Increasing grain production is directly associated with the use of organic and mineral fertilizers. The recent all-union agrochemical conference-seminar in Kharkov comprehensively examined questions of increasing the efficiency of use of fertilizers in all regions of the country and elaborated a clear-cut course for stepping up the responsibility of agricultural and agrochemical services for the rational utilization of every kilogram of mineral fertilizers.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the entire increase in mineral fertilizers production is to be channeled into grain and fodder crops. Here it is necessary to be guided by the fact that mineral fertilizers yield the greatest results only when the fields are well supplied with organic fertilizers and limed in good time (this is particularly important for the RSFSR's Nonchernozem Zone) -- in other words, comprehensively prepared so as to ensure that each kilogram of mineral fertilizers applied to the soil yields a full return in the harvest.

It is an important task to resolutely increase the yield of corn, wheat and other grain crops on irrigated land. On some farms the grain yield on irrigated land does not exceed 15-20 quintals per hectare, owing to the low standard of cultivation and violations of agricultural techniques. It is also necessary to make wider use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon flow-group method of operating equipment, the tour-of-duty system of labor, the collective (team) contract and job contract plus bonus payment -- in a word, everything that makes it possible to increase labor productivity and the rural workers' responsibility for and interest in obtaining high end results.

In 1983 very much must be done to increase the yield and increase gross harvests of sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables and other crops. Here again it is necessary to think through everything in depth and prepare well for the cultivation, harvesting, transportation and storage, so as to give the country more, better quality produce and a wide range of products.

The foundations for next year's harvest are being laid today. It is necessary to complete more rapidly the sowing of winter crops and the fall plowing, to launch preparations for spring fieldwork without delay, to lay in full supplies of seeds and begin to clean and process them and bring them up to high-quality sowing condition, to embark on machinery repairs and to organize the training and retraining of machine operator cadres. It is incumbent on us to greet the spring of the third year of the 5-year plan fully armed and in complete readiness.

As was noted in the report, the Food Program attaches paramount significance to the development of livestock raising. There are thousands of farms in the country where this most important sector of the agroindustrial complex has become a real shock front and where from year to year they fulfill and overfulfill the targets laid down for the procurement of meat, milk, eggs and other produce. But, in the main, the production of livestock products is still not increasing at an adequate rate.

The main thing now, alongside increasing livestock numbers, is to increase the responsibility of cadres at all levels for increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry and for the all-round intensification of production. To this end it is important to create on every farm a reliable fodder base on the basis of the organization of highly productive specialized fodder production capable of adequately supplying all the animals with varied, good quality fodder that is well balanced in terms of protein and other nutrients. For this purpose it is necessary to increase harvests of coarse and succulent fodders by means of increasing the proportion of high-protein crops in the overall structure of fodder crops, increasing the yield and extending sowings of perennial grasses, particularly alfalfa, improving the utilization of natural fodder areas and improving the production of seed for fodder crops.

There is no more important task for the stockmen than to prepare well for the wintering of livestock and conduct it in a well-organized way and to ensure an increase in livestock productivity in the winter period.

To this end it is necessary to replenish fodder stocks on every farm, to deliver all fodder to the wintering sites in good time, to organize strict accounting for and monitoring of fodder expenditure and to involve all fodder shops and feed preparation premises in the work. The creation of good working, living and leisure conditions for livestock workers requires special attention.

While displaying concern for public livestock raising and increasing the efficiency of livestock units and complexes, we must not forget the potential for increasing livestock raising output on the population's personal plots and on the subsidiary plots of enterprises, organizations and institutions. This potential should be used much more extensively in view of the fact that the products produced on these plots form a significant reserve for improving supplies to the population.

The practical implementation of the crucial new tasks put forward by the May plenum of the party's Central Committee, it was stated at the meeting, increases the role of agricultural science immeasurably. The efforts of agrarian scientists should now be focused on the key areas of scientific and technical progress. With a view to the successful resolution of all these important problems, agricultural scientific research institutions must work in close contact with institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies of sciences. The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- the main headquarters of agricultural science -- must become the coordinating center for the whole range of research and development within the framework of the agroindustrial complex.

The fulfillment of important 5-year plan targets will be promoted by the restructuring of the administration system and the economic management mechanism and by increasing the role of the rayon level of management in the interests of creating the necessary conditions for strengthening and developing kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for creative, enterprising work by leaders, specialists and all rural workers. In the near future, in accordance with the decisions of the May plenum of the party's Central Committee, rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations will be created, responsible not only for coordinating the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and all other enterprises associated with agriculture, but also for managing them, distributing the capital investments allocated and creating the necessary funds. This will make it possible to eliminate narrow departmental tendencies and subordinate the interests and activity of all organizations in the rayon to the main aim -- that of improving the end results of work. Special attention will be devoted to reinforcing farms with skilled cadres partly on the basis of institutions at the rayon and oblast level.

The increase in purchasing prices for agricultural products planned for January 1983, the writing off of part of the debts of farms, the settlement and regulation of mutual accounts between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations servicing them -- all this will help improve the economy of agriculture and create favorable conditions for its further intensive development. And it is up to farm leaders and specialists to make full use of this potential.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RSFSR CSA PROVIDES HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT

LD202258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] By the beginning of this week, about 20 million hectares of fields in the RSFSR have been sown to winter crops. This is reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. The winter sowing plan has been fulfilled by 86 percent. Work continues on the fields of the north Caucasus. The plowing of winter fallow in the republic is somewhat behind plan; 82 percent of the planned amount has been prepared. The farms of Stavropol, Kuban and the Urals are carrying out plowing slowly, but the rate of work in East Siberia has increased in recent days.

The harvesting of late crops is near completion. Sugar beet has been dug on 88 percent of the total area planted. Farms of Orel and Tula Oblasts and of Altay are nearing completion of root harvesting, but beet remains to be gathered from a large area in Kursk Oblast, in Stavropol Kray and in Chechen-ingushetia.

Rice has been threshed on 97 percent of the sown area. The harvest of this crop is in progress in the autonomous republics of the northern Caucasus and in Astrakhan Oblast.

A considerable volume of work remains to be done on the fields growing sunflower, with 1 million hectares remaining to be harvested. Threshing is progressing slowly in Saratov and Tambov Oblasts and in the Altay.

LITHUANIAN CP DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL REPORT

LD191016 Klaipeda Maritime Press Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] A plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held 14 October. The meeting discussed tasks of the republican party organization in further increasing the production of grain crops and strengthening the fodder base of livestock breeding. A report was delivered by P. Grishkyavichyus. He and other speakers noted that fulfillment of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions has inspired the workers to selfless toil. Positive results are being achieved: 560,000 tons of grain crops more than in 1981 have been gathered. The plan for sales to the state of grain crops, potatoes and flax has been fulfilled. Seeds for the 1983 harvest have been laid in. There are opportunities to fulfill the plan for purchasing all the products of plant growing. There is positive progress in livestock breeding. In 9 months, 1 percent of meat and poultry, 4 percent of milk and 5 percent of eggs more than in 1981 have been sold to the state. The task has been set to achieve yields of grain crops of 27-28 quintals per hectare, and in future to approach the limits of 30-35 quintals per hectare. The plenum has drawn up measures to achieve these aims.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, 16,862 tons of cotton were collected by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 891,542 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, which constitutues 73.08 percent of the republic's cotton production annual plan. A total of 386,704 tons of this quantity has been collected by cotton harvesting machines. At the same time, fine-staple cotton continues to be harvested. Yesterday, 5,906 tons of fine-staple cotton were collected by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 217,965 tons of fine-staple cotton have been delivered to the procurement points, which constitutes 80.73 percent of the republic's cotton production seasonal plan. Cottongrowers of Ashkhabad Oblast have collected 92,524 tons of fine-staple cotton, thus fulfilling 92.52 percent of their annual plan. Cottongrowers of Mary Oblast have collected 125,441 tons or 73.79 percent of their annual plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Oct 82 GF]

COSMOS-1417 SPUTNIK LAUNCHED, DATA GIVEN

LD191354 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another sputnik, Cosmos-1417, today to continue space exploration. The satellite's flight path has the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 104.9 minutes, maximum distance from earth -- 1,023 kilometres, minimum distance -- 978 km, inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees. The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE PUT IN ORBIT

LD211438 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union has put into orbit on Wednesday another communication satellite, Gorizont, in accordance with its programme for expanding satellite-aided communication and TV broadcasting systems.

The satellite has been put into a near-stationary circular orbit with the initial parametres as follows:

-- Distance from the earth surface -- 35,000 kilometres,
-- Period of revolution -- 23 hours 57 minutes,
-- Inclination of the orbit -- 0.8 degrees,

The satellite carries an improved system of multi-channel onboard relay equipment intended to ensure telephone and telegraph radio communications and relay of TV programmes.

In addition to TV broadcasting and communication equipment, the satellite carries a three-axis system of precision orientation of solar batteries, a thermal regulation system, a radio telemetry system to send back to earth data on the operation of onboard systems, a radio system for the precision measurement of the parametres of the orbit and for satellite control, and an orbit correction system.

The equipment carried by the satellite is operating normally. The control and measurement complex controls the satellite. The satellite's communication and TV broadcasting equipment will be operated in accordance with the programme.

COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES ABOARD SPACE COMPLEX

LD191220 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Mission Control Center October 19 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev continue planned research work and experiments aboard the orbital Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 complex. The cosmonauts devoted the bulk of their workday yesterday to astrophysical studies. Their purpose is to study the interplanetary medium, galactic and extra-galactic radiation sources. Four sessions of photography were carried out with the help of the Pyramig equipment developed in France. The constellations of Sagittarius, Orion, Taurus and Auriga were chosen as objects of observation. The program for today includes visual observation and photography of individual areas of land and sea to receive information in the interests of various branches of science and the national economy. In the second half of the day the crew is to carry out work with spectro- and photometric equipment within the program for the study of the Earth's atmosphere.

According to crew reports and telemetric data, the flight of the research orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 proceeds normally. Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health and feel well.